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## BIRTHS.

HARRIS.—At Causeway Bay, Hongkong,  
on the 5th inst., to Mr. and Mrs.  
JAMES HARRIS, a son. [1293]  
BUTTERFIELD.—On the 5th inst., at Hong-  
kong, the wife of W. A. BUTTERFIELD,  
of a daughter. [1224]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD C.  
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

**The Daily Press.**

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 7th, 1914.

THE attitude of Turkey in the matter of  
the Dardanelles and the two German  
warships which obtained refuge there and  
are reported to have been purchased by  
the Porte, is far from satisfactory in the  
light of the telegram on the subject which  
we publish to-day. Six or seven weeks  
ago the Turkish Ambassador in London  
called on Sir EDWARD GREY and on behalf  
of his Government renewed the assurance  
previously given that Turkey would  
maintain absolute neutrality in the  
present war. Yet REUTER informs us  
to-day that, contrary to earlier reports  
on the subject, the German crews still  
remain on the *Breslau* and the *Goeben*,  
though the ships are flying the Turkish  
flag. Shortly after these ships steamed  
into the Dardanelles to avoid an engage-  
ment with the British or French warships  
searching for them, it was announced that  
Turkey had purchased them, had given  
them Turkish names and that they were  
to be placed under the command of  
Rear-Admiral LIMBURG (of the British  
Navy, lent to Turkey) on behalf of the  
Turkish Government, which, it was

announced, did not intend to employ them  
against Russia. It was subsequently  
reported that the German crews had been  
repatriated, having gone Home *via*  
Roumania (through the Black Sea to  
Constantia and thence overland *via*  
Bucharest and Vienna). Both the  
purchase of the ships by Turkey and the  
repatriation of the crews would be a  
flagrant violation of international law,  
but it appears that the Powers of the  
Triple Entente were not disposed to object  
to the sale and that they actually made  
representations to the Porte requesting  
the immediate repatriation of the crews.  
The view taken in diplomatic circles is  
stated to have been that Turkey's readiness  
to buy these ships (to replace the two  
Dreadnoughts which were building for  
her in British yards and taken over  
by the British Government on the outbreak  
of war) indicated, at any rate, that she  
had no immediate intention of joining  
Germany and Austria, while, as regards  
the crews, the view taken was that  
if they could be got out of the way  
Turkey would not be tempted to  
allow the ships to put to sea with their  
original crews under the Ottoman flag,  
and the danger of a rupture between the  
Triple Entente and Turkey would thus  
be averted. Now we are told that the  
German crews are still on these ships.  
Whether the Dardanelles are closed or not,  
the Allied Powers cannot be blamed for  
maintaining a Fleet in the vicinity of  
these straits, for the special purpose of  
watching these ships so long as they are  
manned by German crews and are thus  
"liable to the influence of Germany."  
From the British point of view it is a  
matter of vital importance when regard  
is had to what is known of Germany's  
efforts to get Turkey to stir up trouble  
among the Mohammedan population of  
Egypt.

Mr. G. N. Orme, having returned from  
Home leave, has resumed his duties as  
Head of the Sanitary Department.

Twenty Kowloon ricksha coolies, pro-  
secuted by Inspector Gordon for rushing  
at passengers by the Star Ferry, were  
yesterday fined \$1 each.

In the case in which a Chinese fitter  
formerly employed by the Hongkong and  
China Gas Company was charged with the  
larceny as bailer of several lengths of  
piping, the prosecution withdrew, and  
the Magistrate dismissed the case, owing  
to the unsatisfactory evidence of the  
storekeeper. Mr. Heywood was for the  
defence.

A robbery was committed by three  
Chinese recently at Kennedy Town.  
A coolie was sent at 11 o'clock  
at night to his master's shop, carry-  
ing with him 70 pots of opium, \$24 in  
money, and two tin boxes. The three men  
laid wait for the coolie, and at a suitable  
moment jumped out upon him, assaulted  
him, and robbed him of all his goods.  
One man was subsequently arrested, and  
was identified by the coolie as one of the  
men who attacked him. The defendant  
was brought before the Magistrate and  
the case was remanded.

Amongst the further London contribu-  
tions to the National War Relief Fund  
inaugurated by the Prince of Wales are  
the following:—Towkay-Loke Yew of  
Kuala Lumpur (per Malay States Govern-  
ment Agency), \$1,050; La Compagnie  
Maritime du Canal du Suez, \$1,000; E.  
D. Sassoon & Co., \$1,000; Dick, Kerr  
& Co., \$250; and Adamson, Gillman  
& Co., Ltd., \$250; John Swire & Sons,  
\$500; Union Insurance Society of  
Canton, \$250; Anglo-Ehrlicher & Co.,  
\$500; Brunner, Mond & Co. Ltd. (fur-  
ther contribution), \$750; Hongkong and  
Shanghai Banking Corporation, \$500;  
Highlands and Lowlands Para Rubber  
Company, Ltd., \$250 and Eastern Pro-  
duce and Estates Company \$250.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## A CORRECTION.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG  
DAILY PRESS."]

American Consular Service.

Hongkong, Oct. 6th, 1914.

SIR.—I note in this morning's copy of  
the *Press* that I am reported as having  
expressed the opinion in an address before  
the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce  
that the greater portion of Europe's trade  
in the Orient will now be taken over by  
the United States. I do not know your  
authority for this paragraph, but as a  
matter of fact I have made no such state-  
ment as that indicated either in the  
address in question or elsewhere, and do  
not even believe what I am reported as  
having said. I will thank you cordially,  
therefore, if you will make due correction  
of the wrong impression the paragraph  
mentioned will give in this community.—  
Thanking you, I am, Sir,

Very respectfully yours,  
GEORGE E. ANDERSON.

[The information given in the para-  
graph in question was taken from the  
*San Francisco Chronicle*. We are pleased  
to publish the correction.—Ed.]

## THE WAR.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## THE STRUGGLE IN FRANCE.

## VIOLENT BATTLE ON THE LEFT WING.

## ALLIES OBLIGED AT SOME POINTS TO GIVE GROUND.

LONDON, October 5th.  
4.25 p.m.

A Paris *communiqué* says:—The battle on the Left Wing continues  
violently on the North of the Oise. The result is undecided. We have been  
obliged at some points to give ground. There is no change in positions  
elsewhere.

LONDON, October 6th.  
1.10 a.m.

A *communiqué* issued at 11 o'clock in the evening says:—

The general situation is stationary. The battle continues on the  
Left Wing. We repulsed night and day attacks in Argonne and the heights  
of the Meuse.

SMALL FORCE OF ALLIES TWICE INTERRUPTS GERMAN  
COMMUNICATIONS.

LONDON, October 6th.

The *Daily News* correspondent at Rouen reported on the 5th inst.  
that twice a small force of the Allies had temporarily destroyed  
communications at the rear of the German Army with the result that there  
was a sudden cessation of activity, the aeroplanes being short of petrol, and  
the food supplies were disorganised for some days.

## THE BATTLE IN EAST PRUSSIA.

## HUGE GERMAN LOSSES.

LONDON, October 5th.

A message from Rome says that the Russian Ambassador announces  
that the Germans in East Prussia lost 70,000. Two Russian armies are  
advancing on Allenstein from the West and South.

LONDON, October 6th.

An official announcement at Petrograd says the retreating Germans  
are endeavouring to hold fortified positions along the frontier from  
Wirballen to Lyck.

## TSAR AT RUSSIAN HEADQUARTERS.

A Petrograd message states that the Tsar has arrived at the Russian  
headquarters.

## THE SIEGE OF TSINGTAU.

## JAPANESE REPULSE A NIGHT ATTACK.

The Consul-General for Japan forwards us the following report  
regarding the siege of Tsingtau which he received yesterday:—

The following report was published by the Department of War on  
the 5th inst.:—

On the 2nd October the enemy's infantry, numbering about 350,  
made a night attack against our picket party in front of our Right Wing.  
We were fully prepared for this attack, as it was expected judging from  
their previous movements, so we at once concentrated a violent fire upon  
them and drove them back. Their losses were one officer dead, 47 bodies  
abandoned, and 9 men captured. Our casualties were 5 dead and 8 wounded.

The enemy is firing incessantly from land and sea.

On the 4th, our heavy gun artillery bombarded the German gunboat  
*Ilus* when she came near enough and four shots struck her hull, in  
consequence of which the vessel retired out of range.

## ENTENTE POWERS AND THE DARDANELLES.

## THE "GOEBEN" AND "BRESLAU."

LONDON, October 5th.  
2.40 p.m.

A telegram from Constantinople says that the Ambassadors of the  
Triple Entente Powers say that the closing of the Dardanelles affects  
Turkey more than the Allies. Consequently, if Turkey wishes, the Straits  
may be closed indefinitely.

The Allies' Fleet cannot withdraw until the *Goeben* and the  
*Breslau* are in a true sense Turkish warships. German crews are still  
aboard, although the ships are flying the Turkish flag, and the vessels are  
still liable to the influence of Germany.

## GERMAN RAIDS IN EAST AFRICA.

BRITISH FORCE'S GALLANTRY PRAISED BY COLONIAL  
SECRETARY.

LONDON, October 4th.  
6.25 p.m.

The Official Press Bureau publishes a statement by the Secretary  
of State for the Colonies (the Right Hon. Lewis Harecourt), concerning  
operations in East Africa. It says:—There has been considerable activity  
on the British and German boundary owing to attempts by the enemy to  
raid British territory and cut the Uganda Railway. With the exception  
of the occupation of an unimportant frontier station, all attempts have  
been repulsed and the raiders in every case defeated and forced to retire.  
Mr. Harecourt warmly thanks the Volunteers, and praises the  
gallantry of all arms. The Governor of British East Africa mentions  
Captain J. Pottinger and Subadar Sherbaz Naik Gul Mahomed for  
conspicuous bravery, and Lieutenant R. Hardingham for excellent work in  
keeping touch with the enemy for six days.

## TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

"AN ORDINANCE FOR THE MORE EFFECTUAL PREVENTING  
AND FURTHER PUNISHMENT OF THE OFFENCE."

UNOFFICIAL MEMBERS OPPOSE HOME GOVERNMENT'S  
POLICY.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative  
Council was held yesterday at the  
Council Chamber.

The following were present:—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, SIR  
FRANCIS HENRY MAY, K.C.M.G.

HIS EXCELLENCY MAJOR-GENERAL F. H.  
KELLY, C.B. (General Officer Command-  
ing Troops).

Hon. Mr. CLAUD SEVERN (Colonial  
Secretary).

Hon. Mr. J. H. KEIR (Attorney-  
General).

Hon. Mr. E. D. C. WOLFE (Colonial  
Treasurer).

Hon. Mr. A. F. CHURCHILL (Director  
of Public Works).

Hon. Mr. E. R. HALLIFAX (Secretary  
for Chinese Affairs).

Hon. Mr. C. McI. MESSER (Captain  
Superintendent of Police).

Hon. Mr. WEI YUK, C.M.G.

Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C.

Hon. Mr. E. A. HEWITT, C.M.G.

Hon. Mr. D. LUNDAL.

Hon. Mr. LAU CHU PAK.

Mr. M. J. BREEN (Clerk of Councils).

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY  
ORDINANCE.

HIS EXCELLENCY—Gentlemen: As I  
intimated at the last meeting of the  
Council, I have been obliged to sum-  
mon you rather hurriedly and I am sorry  
that I have been unable to give you  
longer notice. I am also sorry to learn  
that the Bill which forms the second item  
on the orders of the day only reached  
some hon. members at a very late hour  
this morning. We sent it out at about  
11 o'clock.

The Colonial Secretary—Much earlier  
than that.

HIS EXCELLENCY—Earlier than that,  
and the chit books have all been signed  
and we thought it had reached the re-  
cipients, but apparently that has not been  
the case in every instance. The final in-  
structions from the Secretary of State on  
this matter, which, as you can well under-  
stand, has occupied a great deal of  
attention and formed the subject of  
considerable correspondence, were only re-  
ceived yesterday, and as the matter affects  
vitally a large section of the mercantile  
community it is very necessary that this  
legislation—to put the matter now on a  
permanent basis—should be passed with  
the least possible delay. I therefore crave  
your indulgence to pass this Bill, which  
the Attorney-General will fully explain in  
due course, and I can only add that I am  
sorry to ask so much of your indulgence.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT—I rise to point of  
order, Sir. I wish to make some remarks  
about this Bill. Can I speak now or  
after the Attorney-General's statement?

HIS EXCELLENCY—You had better speak  
now.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT—It is quite true  
that the Bill did not reach us until late  
this morning. I, in common with other  
unofficial members, received it late, and do  
not pretend to have read it thoroughly. I  
was very busy at my office this morning,  
and my work took up the whole of my  
time, but from what I have seen of this  
Bill and the Proclamation, it appears  
that we are unduly generous in dealing  
with people who are our enemies. I think  
we wait until later.

The Colonial Secretary—We are deal-  
ing with the principle of the Bill.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT—What I was going  
to say I can say later. I can merely  
say, Sir, that I have been asked to speak  
by the unofficial members with regard to  
the passing of this Bill. Although we re-  
cognise that you are acting under in-  
structions from the Secretary of State,  
and that the Bill will no doubt be passed  
in this Council, whatever we may say on  
the subject, we do not think that such an  
important Bill, affecting the whole trade  
of the Colony and affecting our own indi-  
vidual interests, should be rushed through  
in five minutes. The community should  
have time to consider it, and I think I am  
expressing the views of unofficial members  
now present when I say that the unofficial  
members will vote unanimously against it.

Later,

The Attorney-General moved the  
suspension of the Standing Orders to  
enable this Bill to be passed through all  
its stages at this meeting.

The Colonial Secretary seconded.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK—I am sorry to  
say that I must oppose the suspension of  
the standing orders on this occasion. As  
your Excellency is aware, Rule 3 of the  
Standing Orders particularly lays it down  
that a printed copy of every Bill should,  
if possible, be sent to each member by the  
clerk at least two clear days before it is  
read first time. Now, Sir, if that stand-  
ing order is necessary in the case of an  
ordinary Bill in which merely a first  
reading is formally taken at the sitting in  
question, how much more necessary is it  
that the standing order should be observed  
when it is a question of passing through a  
Bill through all its stages at one single  
meeting of the Council. In fact, Sir, I  
would submit that where such procedure  
is intended as the passing through of a  
Bill at the same meeting of Council it is  
absolutely imperative that Rule 3 of the  
Standing Orders should be observed by  
which members should be given at least  
two clear days to study the Bill in ques-

tion. I must therefore, Sir, oppose the  
suspension of the Standing Orders,  
because I agree with my hon. friend who  
represents the Chamber of Commerce that  
unofficial members have not been treated  
properly in this matter, because it is  
imperative that they should know what  
is to be brought forward in the case of  
a Bill which the Government proposes to  
pass through the Council in all its stages  
at one sitting. The unofficial members  
have not had a full opportunity of  
considering this Bill. One unofficial  
colleague informed me that he had not  
had an opportunity to study the Bill at  
all before he came to this Council, and  
I certainly think, Sir, that Rule 3 of the  
Standing Orders ought not to be suspended  
on this occasion in view of the short  
notice given to unofficial members.

HIS EXCELLENCY—Gentlemen: This is  
not an ordinary Bill, nor is it an  
ordinary occasion. The Bill practically  
gives effect to a proclamation which is the  
law of this land although none of the  
residents herein have had it thrust upon  
them. I refer to the proclamation con-  
cerning trading with the enemy. I feel  
convinced, gentlemen, that when you have  
heard the Attorney-General's explanation  
of the Bill it will be sufficiently clear to  
you, and I have not the slightest doubt  
that after consideration of the Bill you  
will come to the conclusion that it is a  
reasonable and proper measure to be  
passed, always remembering that it is the  
embodiment of the policy approved in  
detail by His Majesty's Government.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK—I would ask, Sir,  
that you put to the meeting the question  
as to whether the Standing Orders be  
suspended.

A division was then taken, and resulted  
as follows:—

Ayes:—Captain Superintendent of  
Police, The Secretary for Chinese Affairs,  
The Director of Public Works, The  
Colonial Treasurer, The Attorney-General,  
The Colonial Secretary.

Noes:—Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Hon.  
Mr. Wei Yuk, Hon. Mr. Lundale, Hon.  
Mr. Hewitt, Hon. Mr. Pollock.

HIS EXCELLENCY—The General did not  
vote.

The motion was declared lost.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL then moved the  
second reading of the Bill. In doing so  
he said:—The object of this Bill, Sir, which  
has been as your Excellency has said,  
introduced under the authority of the  
Secretary of State, is to provide for the  
prevention and punishment of the  
offence of trading with the enemy. It  
seems convenient and desirable to explain  
what has been done by the Colonial  
Government in this matter since the  
outbreak of war, and to state what the  
policy of the Government will be after  
this Bill becomes law. But before doing  
so, Sir, I would like to try to clear away  
a misapprehension which seems to exist  
widely as to what constitutes enemy  
character in connection with the offence  
of trading with the enemy. Enemy  
character in this connection does not  
depend in any way on nationality or  
national sympathies, but on commercial  
domicile. A German subject established  
in trade in Hongkong on his own account  
and resident here is, in the eyes of the  
law, a friend. A British subject estab-

lished in Germany and resident there is,  
in the eyes of the law, an enemy for the  
purposes of trade. The former is looked  
upon as part of the commercial system  
and assets of the British Empire, and the  
latter as part of the commercial system  
and assets of the German Empire. With  
this principle in view, the policy of His  
Majesty's Government, which is the policy  
of this Government throughout, is, while  
using every possible endeavour to prevent  
money or the equivalent of money reach-  
ing enemy territory so as to assist the  
enemy during the war, not to crush local  
traders and not to stifle fair competition.

This policy is not, Sir, as I just stated,  
a purely local one: it is part of the policy  
of the commercial life of the Empire. The  
firms which are managed by enemy  
subjects fall naturally into two classes:

(1) firms which are branches of firms in  
Germany; and (2) firms which have partners  
in Germany; or (3) firms which are purely  
local and have no connection with German  
territory except, of course, as they might  
deal with German goods. With regard to  
firms which have branches in Germany,  
or have partners in Germany, the position  
taken up by us is that any dealing with  
the branch here must, under the conditions  
of modern commerce and local commerce,  
amount to dealing with the enemy. Any  
contracts entered into would be contracts  
for the benefit of this whole firm, including  
the partners in Germany. Accordingly  
such firms were told they could not con-  
tinue to trade here without permission.

It was found, however, that very large  
British interests were involved in their  
trading, and in view of those interests,  
and to avoid dislocation of local trade and  
British trade in other parts of the Empire,  
certain limited permission was given them  
to continue transactions embarked upon  
before the war. These fall into three  
classes. Firstly, they were allowed to  
dispose of stocks in the Colony and any  
goods due to arrive which were shipped  
before the war. As hon. members know,  
in any goods of that kind British banks  
were largely interested, and to prevent  
the disposal of those stocks might cause  
serious loss and even embarrassment to  
British institutions. They were also  
given permission to export from the  
Colony, so far as the jurisdiction of this  
Colony extends, any goods contracted to  
be brought into Hongkong before the out-  
break of war. The permission given, of  
course, does not extend beyond the terri-  
torial limits of the Colony, but so far as  
we were concerned they were allowed to



export such goods. To refuse that permission would have caused great embarrassment to sellers here, and British interests again would have been very seriously affected. We have also given permission to the third-class to import into the Colony, again so far as the local jurisdiction of the Government is concerned, any goods ordered from British firms in England before the outbreak of war. In many cases these goods were ordered a long time before they were wanted and stocked by local manufacturers. If these goods were not stocked by the firms here, the manufacturers at home might find it very difficult to arrange for exportation to other places. The other class of German firms here, as I stated, are those in which all the partners are resident here, and which have no partners in German territory. These German and Austrian enemy subjects who form any such firms appear to be entitled, so long as they are allowed permission to remain here, and of course be on their good behaviour, and carry on trade very much in the same way as any friendly alien. But in order to bear in mind the great object of prohibition of trading with goods going into enemy territory, during the war, these enemy subjects who are allowed to remain here and to carry on trade in their own names—purely local firms—were told they must pay all money received by them into certain approved banks. That, Sir, shortly, is the position taken up and acted upon by this Government since the outbreak of war up to the present time, as I stated before, Sir, under this Ordinance when the Bill became law, it is your intention to continue the same policy with the same objects in view. The Bill refers in every clause to one class or another in the Colony, but will be published in the same Gazette that will contain the Ordinance now to be passed. It is a proclamation issued by His Majesty on the 9th September, and repeals a former proclamation issued on the 5th August. It defines what constitutes an enemy character. It lays down in general terms under various heads what transactions may or may not be carried out, and also contains certain other provisions. The Bill, Sir, provides that the effect of trading with the enemy shall consist of any act against any proclamation issued by His Majesty or by Statute law or by common law law or by Statute law or by Ordinance, or in offence of trading with the enemy. It provides a specific penalty for this offence, which is, on summary conviction, imprisonment for twelve months and a fine not exceeding \$5,000; and on indictment, the penalty is imprisonment for any term not exceeding seven years and a fine not exceeding \$5,000. That penalty is retrospective, and applicable to any person who has, since the 4th August, been trading with the enemy. It also provides that in addition to these personal penalties a Court or magistrate shall have power to order the forfeiture of any property in connection with which or by means of which an offence against this Ordinance may have been committed. That property becomes the property of the Crown free from any rights of any other person whatsoever. But as that may cause a hardship, power is given the Governor-in-Council to deal with any claim and make any such order as the Governor-in-Council may think fit whether as to payment out of revenue of the Colony or otherwise. The Bill also provides that officers and employees of firms and companies who knowingly are parties to any act or transaction which is an offence against this Ordinance will also be liable to the same penalties. It also provides for very necessary machinery for obtaining information by means of search warrants, and those warrants may be issued by a magistrate in any case where a person has sworn an information that an offence has taken place, or that an offence is anticipated. In case of emergency, a similar order may be issued by certain executive officers on such grounds as they may think fit, though, of course, that power will only be used in cases of great emergency. The Bill also provides for the carrying on of a business the management of which has been so affected by the war as to prejudice its effective continuance; also, in cases where it is apprehended that a firm might be about to commit an offence under the Ordinance, the Colonial Secretary can apply to the Supreme Court to appoint a controller and the Supreme Court shall have general and special power to appoint a controller who shall appoint a receiver and manager. A further clause gives power to the Governor to impose certain restrictions on the business of local branches of all enemy firms, and on the business of all enemy subjects here. It has been necessary to state this clause in somewhat wide terms, but as I stated before, there is no intention on the part of the Government of enacting the local trader. The object of the restriction is to prevent money or its equivalent going to enemy territory during the war. The only other provision, Sir, is one which provides that no bank of a certain defined enemy character shall continue its business here except for the purpose of winding up its affairs.

The Colonial Secretary seconded.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK—Sir, I would like to say a few words in answer to what has fallen from the honourable and learned Attorney-General. The hon. and learned gentleman has told us that there is some misapprehension abroad as to the position of traders of German or Austrian nationality trading in this Colony. But, Sir, I think it would be more to the point in recommending the provisions of this Bill to our favourable consideration if he had been able to tell us what facilities are given to British traders in Germany and Austria-Hungary at the present moment, and whether in fact British traders are allowed to do business at all in those countries. Because, Sir, unless there is some reciprocity of that kind towards us, I fail to see why we should exercise any favour in regard to traders of these nationalities either in Great Britain itself or in the Colonies. There is no reason, Sir, in a matter of this sort, why there should not be perfectly reciprocal treatment. So far as we can gather most foreign, and I certainly think British traders and merchants, have all been sent out of German territory. At all events, Sir, I think it would be an argument in favour of the treatment proposed by this Bill, if we could receive an assurance that our merchants in Germany and Austria-Hungary are receiving as favourable treatment as it is proposed we

should mete out to traders of those nationalities in Great Britain and in British Colonies. There is one other point, I should like to refer to in connection with the Attorney-General's speech, and that is, he pointed out, and quite justly, that as regards what we might call contracts pending at the time of the outbreak of the war, it is undoubtedly desirable that these contracts should be completed, not these from a mercantile but from a banking point of view. But so far as I can gather from the Attorney-General's speech, he did not advance one single argument in favour of going beyond that. For my part, I cannot see why the words in clause 5 of this Bill regarding completion of transactions should not appear in clause 6. I do not think anybody would be disposed to object to transactions at the time the war broke out being completed; in fact, as the learned Attorney-General pointed out, it might cause considerable inconvenience in business and banking circles if such transactions were not completed. But I entirely fail to see why we should carry matters beyond that: why German and Austrian merchants in this Colony should be allowed to do any more in ordinary trading matters than they are allowed by clause 5 to do. These Sir, are two points which have struck me as sticking out prominently in connection with this Bill, and I fail to see any reason why German and Austrian traders or merchants should be put in a different position from the German and Austrian bankers. It is quite fair that pending transactions at the commencement of the war should be carried out, but beyond that, in the absence of proof of reciprocal treatment on the part of the German and Austro-Hungarian Governments in our favour, I do not see why we should go any further.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT—Your Excellency, I start very heavily handicapped. This is one of the most important Bills, if not the most important, that has been brought before this Council since I have had the honour of being a member of it. I saw the Bill for the first time at 11 o'clock this morning, and it so happened that I was extremely busy and had no time to read it as then sent. Since coming into this room I have seen the Bill with certain alterations. I had no opportunity of consulting any of my colleagues. One of them had five minutes' conversation in my office this morning, and I have spoken to the others here, and I think I am right and have got the support of my colleagues for what I am about to say. We recognise the seriousness of the question, and quite understand the situation in which your Excellency finds yourself. We know perfectly well that this very important matter of trading with the enemy has received the earnest consideration not only of the local Government, but of His Majesty's Government at home for just about two months. I quite realise that when at last you received your instructions—you had to draw up a Bill which no doubt has taken a very great deal of time and consideration, and that you should naturally wish that Bill to come into effect as soon as possible. In that respect I am quite sure the whole of the British community of Hongkong will support your Excellency, because up till now we have been in a great state of doubt as to exactly how far we could, or could not trade, with certain of our fellow residents here with whom we have been doing business on a most friendly footing for a great many years and with whom, we trust, before a great many weeks are over we shall resume our previous friendly relations. I quite admit that a German resident here is a distinct trade asset, and when it was my painful duty a few months ago to call upon German merchants here, some of whom had been my friends for a great many years, to express my regret that they had to resign positions held in certain institutions with which I was connected, I expressed the hope—and I am perfectly certain it was thoroughly reciprocated by them—that although this war had unhappily broken out between our countries it would not now, and certainly not in the future, have any effect upon our friendly relations. That is a distinct prayer, and I am sure it will be endorsed by all residents of Hongkong. Turning to the conditions of the Bill, with which I confess I am imperfectly acquainted, certain safeguards have been pointed out by the Attorney-General to prevent money reaching the enemy's country. Possibly these safeguards may be effective here, but I can quite conceive, knowing as I do many details of the business of the Colony, that it is quite possible for a German working in his own name or that of a friend, to have money transferred beyond the jurisdiction of this Colony—and for the moment we are only concerned with the jurisdiction of the Colony—and for that money to be transferred through other countries to Austria and Germany. I cannot conceive that any safeguards you make in this Bill could prevent a certain amount of money and profits of trade made by Austrians and Germans reaching their respective countries. At any rate, even if you do, that money, which is, for the sake of argument, deposited in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, the Chartered Bank, the Mercantile Bank or any other bank here, would immediately be available for their interests. And I take it that this would be doing much harm to us because it would be putting them in a financial position to meet the consequences of this war. It is not so many years ago that the father of the late Shah of Persia was very much perturbed about the terrible condition of one of his outlying provinces. What did he do? He appointed a very near relative as governor-general with a free hand. The province was given over to brigandage; it was not safe for one moment. That Governor-General executed two of the leading brigands, and the severe and frightful barbarities by which those men were put to death quietened the majority of the province so long as he ruled there. That, however, is not our policy; but we are unfortunately embarked on a war which means a fight to the finish with some of the greatest Powers in the world. The only way we can bring that war to a speedy finish is by crippling the enemy in every possible way. Therefore, speaking for myself and a large number of the mercantile community of Hongkong who have discussed this question with me in

various forms—I think I am perfectly justified in speaking for the Chamber I have the honour of representing and for the business community who have done me the honour of placing me in this position in the Council—I think we ought to fight the enemy in every way we can, and I entirely agree with the hon. member who represents the Justices of the Peace in what he said just now that we should not allow our quondam friends, now our temporary enemies, to make any profit whatever. We ought to cut off their resources in every possible way we can, and although as your Excellency has pointed out, this Bill is the outcome of the decision of the Secretary of State because it is the policy adopted by His Majesty's Government in England, we out here can possibly realise certain directions where trade can be carried on to benefit the enemy in time of war. We as a community wish to protest against it. We think His Majesty's Government is wrong, and I should be wrong and a traitor to the interests I represent here if I did not press that point upon the Government in the strongest possible manner. I know any protest I make will have no effect, but I think it should be on record that we as a business community think the policy of His Imperial Majesty's Government is wrong. We quite recognise that large British interests have been involved, and are still involved. Enormous sums have been mentioned—I do not know how much, but it runs into many millions—where British banks and British merchants are mixed up in imports and exports in the Far East with certain German firms, and clearly it is the business of the Government to endeavour to reduce those losses as much as possible, and it is imperative that our German and Austrian friends—I still call them friends although they are enemies—should be allowed to carry out their outstanding contracts. But although I maintain that it is perfectly correct that the Government should give every possible opportunity for clearing off all old obligations as has been done in the case of the German-Asiatic Bank, this facility for trading should not be continued, and no new contract should be entered into. As I understand that the Governor-in-Council is satisfied that people carrying on business here, be they German or Austro-Hungarian, are carrying on their business in a perfectly bona fide manner and not allowing their profits to go to either of the countries with which unfortunately we are at the moment at war, they can carry on their business. Therefore, the competition of our German and Austrian friends which has been going on so keenly for so many years, will continue here with the official sanction of the Hongkong Government, and I might say, of the Imperial Government, as though war were not in existence. That I say and maintain is an absolutely wrong proposition which should not be permitted for a moment. We are very anxious indeed that all outstanding obligations should be carried out, but at the same time we consider that once these have been fulfilled our quondam friends should not be allowed to still continue their competition with British and other Allied Powers who at the moment are at war with them. The Attorney-General appeared to make rather a point in his remarks that so long as German and Austrian firms had no branches or head offices in German or Austrian territory they should be allowed to continue their businesses. I have been informed that of all German merchants here, and of course they represent a very large proportion of our trade, there are only two small insignificant firms who come under that category. Therefore the point which the Attorney-General tried to make as to our liability and the proper way we should treat alien firms, comes down to this: that practically the whole export and import business of Hongkong is done by German firms, and it does not come under that category at all.

The Attorney-General—That information is not up to date.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT—I am speaking on the strength of a letter addressed to me by the Colonial Secretary, which I thought good enough to quote.

The Attorney-General—The same thing would apply to any local partners of firms which at present have branch firms in Germany. Local partners of such firms, as long as they remain in the Colony, would be able to trade on their own account.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT—Thank you for your very valuable information; it makes my point even stronger. There are a number of firms here who have local partners, and some are represented in the room at this moment. The question of local partners is extended very freely in continental firms, and there is hardly a German or Austrian firm here engaged in business which has not local partners. Therefore this Bill, so far as checking the enemy's trade is concerned, is not worth considering. They can carry on business almost in the same way as if no war was on, except that certain markets will be closed to them because of the blockade and so on.

The Attorney-General—Local partners will have to dissociate themselves from firms in Germany before they can carry on local trade. They cannot carry on trade here in the name of the old firm; they will have to adopt a purely local name to trade in this territory.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT—Exactly. That I understand, has been done in the case of one firm here, and when this Bill comes into operation, and this proclamation which we see for the first time, no doubt a large number of German firms will take advantage of it and carry on their business just as if no war was in existence, except that they cannot do business with Germany. Therefore I think what the Attorney-General says more than ever strengthens my opposition to the policy of His Imperial Majesty's Government. We think this is wrong, although I know perfectly well despite what we say and despite every protest we make, that this Bill will become law. But it is only right that I should protest against it. The Attorney-General made some reference to sale of business of an enemy. I believe one firm has sold its business. Now, there has been a great deal of discussion, as

your Excellency is perfectly well aware, about the question of the transfer of ships since hostilities broke out to an alien flag. We know perfectly well that protests were made on all sides by various belligerent powers to the American Government for authorising certain transfers. It seems to me that any sale of business from a firm to a senior clerk or a friend since war broke out is equal to the sale of a ship. Of course, it may be urged that papers could be produced to show that the sale is perfectly bona fide, that a chief clerk of a certain firm had purchased from his seniors their business, and that he paid hard cash for it and so on. But this sort of information can easily be arranged, and I should say myself that the transfer of such business would be equally as wrong as the transfer of a ship of the German flag, to the flag of either Holland, Sweden, Norway or America or whatever the neutral country might be, and I think it should be the business of the Government to see that such transfers are not made. At the moment that is all that occurs to me. As I say, I am very heavily handicapped. I have not had time to consider the first printed Bill, which only reached me a few hours ago, and I have not had an opportunity of discussing this question fully with my unofficial colleagues. But, as I stated in my opening remarks, we cannot possibly see the necessity of rushing this Bill through at five minutes' notice. I think we should have had the 48 hours for consideration which the hon. member opposite (Hon. Mr. Pollock) asked for. Then the unofficial members might come forward with more concrete arguments against it. I have spoken on the spur of the moment, and I trust I have made my case clear. I am perfectly certain that the unofficial members will endorse what I have said, and I trust the merchants will also agree. It must be distinctly understood that I do not wish in any way to do harm to our very good friends in the past by trying to cripple their business. It is not a question of individual feeling or friendship but it is a question of our fighting for our existence, and one or the other has got to go under. Therefore we have got to fight not only with our hands, but with our feet too, and we have got to cripple the enemy in every way we can, and I am surprised that it is the policy of His Majesty's Government to allow these people to carry on their competition and their trade. We should not allow this competition with us to continue.

Hon. Mr. LANDALE—Sir, I would like to explain that my reason for voting against this Bill this afternoon is entirely due to want of time to allow us to consider its provisions. I have no wish to take this opportunity of vetoing any facilities which the Government may wish to give to those who are properly competitors, or to make the lot of German merchants here any harder than it is. This Bill may be very necessary or it may not. I have not had time to consider it, but I must register my protest against this Council being turned into a mere machine, a d being asked to pass bills which they know very little about, and which have not had time to consider.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK—Gentlemen, I do not think that the giving of further time would have helped either the member who represents the Chamber of Commerce or the member who represents the Justices of the Peace in any way, because they seem to be completely opposed to the principle of the Bill, and therefore whether we postpone it for a day, or a week, or a month, I assume the position would be just the same. The hon. member who last spoke has made a very much more valid objection—the want of time. I have already explained why I desired to put forward this measure, and I would have thought that what has passed in the Council would have sufficiently explained the objects of the measure to him. I am very sorry that I cannot accede to the suggestion to give further time, because the matter is pressing very much. Now, the hon. member who represents the Justices of the Peace asks whether I can give him any information as to how British merchants in enemy country are treated. I am sorry to say I cannot, and I do not think it affects the question. I do not suppose for a moment that His Majesty's Government ever considered whether there was any reciprocity in this matter or whether there was not. What is much more likely to weigh with His Majesty's Government is consideration of the best features of International law, and also, perhaps, consideration for that very little bird called trade. It is all very well to talk about killing the enemy's trade and depleting its treasury, but we want to keep our treasury full. Also, as you know, trade is many-sided. It is possible, if you interfere unduly with it, it will cut off many of its channels, and you will find yourself, instead of being the richer, a good deal the poorer. But it is not my concern to seek from what sources the policy of His Majesty's Government flows. I would only remind you, as the Attorney-General did, that this is not a policy framed for this Colony only. I would like to read paragraph 5 of the proclamation which is about to be issued simultaneously with this Ordinance, which, after reciting the disabilities put in the way of trading with the enemy, proceeds to enact (this law is extending through the whole Empire), "that where an enemy has a branch locally situated in British, allied, or neutral territory, not being neutral territory in Europe, transactions by or with such branch shall not be treated as transactions by or with an enemy." If that clause stood alone, the enemy firms here would be as unfettered as British firms. It has been considered desirable to restrict them in some measure with the objects indicated by the Attorney-General. Those objects, we believe, are attainable. The hon. member who represents the Chamber of Commerce thinks they are practically unattainable. I beg to differ. I think they are attainable, and I consider that having regard to the proclamation which I have just read in this proclamation, that hon. members will recognise that this is a well-thought-out policy covering the whole of the British Empire, a policy, I would like to remind you, framed by that body of men composing His Majesty's Government, who have, I may be permitted to say, won the

admiration not only of the whole Empire, but of the whole civilised world for the manner in which they have handled this war and the enormous complications of trade and commerce brought in its train. I think, gentlemen, we may have confidence in the foresight and in the acumen of His Majesty's Government in this matter. They are in a position to judge better what is in the interests of the Empire as a whole; they are in a position to judge better what the results of this policy will, or will not be, and while I have listened with the greatest interest to the speeches made by hon. members—for the subject is an extraordinarily fascinating and interesting one—I feel sure the decision arrived at by His Majesty's Government is a sound one, and not a wrong one, as the member who represents the Chamber of Commerce, with all his great commercial training, would have us believe.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK—I think we ought to have a division.

A division was taken, and resulted as follows:—

AYES: The Captain Superintendent of Police, the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, the Director of Public Works, the Colonial Treasurer, the Attorney-General, the Colonial Secretary, the General Officer Commanding.

NOES: Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Hon. Mr. Landale, Hon. Mr. Hewett, Hon. Mr. Pollock, Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk.

The Bill was read a second time.

Council then went into committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

On Clause 6, Hon. Mr. POLLOCK—I beg to move that the following be added to the clause as proposed to be amended by the hon. and learned Attorney-General: "And no business shall be carried on by any such branch, firm, or person except for the purpose of completing transactions entered into by them or any of them before the commencement of either of the said wars." The object, Sir, of this proposed amendment is to bring clause 6 of this Bill substantially in line with clause 5, and to prevent any new business being entered into by branches or firms or persons of enemy nationality in this Colony.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK—I am afraid that the amendment cannot be accepted. It violates the principle laid down by the Secretary of State. Just to drive the policy in, I would like to read you the concluding words of a telegram on this Bill which I received from the Secretary of State: "Restriction should not be imposed solely for fear of competition to British traders." So, even in the turmoil of war it means that the Government still stick to the Free Trade and the Fair Trade flag. Therefore I am sorry I cannot accept your amendment.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK—I wish to have the amendment put.

The amendment was then put, the voting being as follows:—

FOR: Hon. Mr. Hewett, Hon. Mr. Pollock, Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk.

AGAINST: Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Hon. Mr. Landale, the Captain Superintendent of Police, the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, the Director of Public Works, the Colonial Treasurer, the Attorney-General, the Colonial Secretary, the General Officer Commanding.

Council then resumed.

The Attorney-General moved the third reading of the Bill.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK—Council stands adjourned until Thursday fortnight.

## PREVENTING TRADE WITH THE ENEMY.

### NEW PROCLAMATION.

The following proclamation was promulgated yesterday by *Gazette Extraordinary* and otherwise:—

It is hereby notified that a proclamation was issued by His Majesty the King on the 9th day of September, 1914, revoking the proclamation relating to Trading with the Enemy issued on the 5th day of August, 1914 (published in the *Hongkong Government Gazette Extraordinary* of the 6th day of August, 1914), and also paragraph No. 2 of the proclamation issued on the 12th day of August, 1914, which applied the proclamation of the 5th day of August, 1914, in the case of Austria-Hungary, and substituting the following provisions therefor:—

- 1.—The expression enemy country in this proclamation means the territories of the German Empire and the territories of the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary, together with all the Colonies and dependencies thereof.
- 2.—The expression enemy in this proclamation means any person or bodies of persons of whatever nationality resident or carrying on business in the enemy country, but does not include persons of enemy nationality who are neither resident nor carrying on business in the enemy country. In the cases of incorporated bodies, enemy character attaches only to those incorporated in an enemy country.
- 3.—The expression outbreak of war in this proclamation means 11 p.m., on the 4th August, 1914, in relation to the German Empire, its colonies and dependencies, and midnight on the 13th August, 1914, in relation to Austria-Hungary, its colonies and dependencies.
- 4.—From and after the date of this proclamation the following prohibitions shall have effect (save so far as licences may be issued as hereinafter provided), and we do hereby accordingly warn all persons resident, carrying on business or being in our dominions:—

- (i).—Not to pay any sums of money to or for the benefit of an enemy;
- (ii).—Not to compromise or give security for the payment of any debt or other sum of money with or for the benefit of an enemy;
- (iii).—Not to act on behalf of an enemy in drawing, accepting, paying, presenting for acceptance or payment, negotiating, or otherwise dealing with any negotiable instrument;

(iv).—Not to accept, pay, or otherwise deal with any negotiable instrument which is held by or on behalf of an enemy, provided that this prohibition shall not be deemed to be infringed by any person who has no reasonable grounds for believing that the instrument is held by or on behalf of an enemy;

(v).—Not to enter into any new transaction or complete any transaction already entered into, with an enemy in any stocks, shares, or other securities;

(vi).—Not to make or enter into any new marine, life, fire, or other policy or contract of insurance with or for the benefit of an enemy; nor to accept, or give effect to any insurance of, any risk arising under any policy or contract of insurance (including re-insurance) made or entered into with or for the benefit of an enemy before the outbreak of war;

(vii).—Not directly or indirectly to supply to or for the use or benefit of, or obtain from, an enemy country, or an enemy, any goods, wares or merchandise, nor directly or indirectly to supply to or for the use or benefit of, or obtain from any person any goods, wares or merchandise, for or by way of transmission to or from an enemy country or an enemy, nor directly or indirectly to trade in or carry any goods, wares or merchandise destined for or coming from an enemy country or an enemy;

(viii).—Not to permit any British ships to leave for any port or place in an enemy country;

(ix).—Not to enter into any commercial, financial or other contract or obligation with or for the benefit of an enemy;

(x).—Not to enter into any transactions with an enemy if and when they are prohibited by an Order-in-Council made and published on the recommendation of a Secretary of State, even though they would otherwise be permitted by law or by this or any other proclamation.

And we do hereby further warn all persons that whoever in contravention of the law shall commit, aid or abet any of the aforesaid acts, is guilty of a crime and will be liable to punishment and penalties accordingly.

5.—Provided always that where an enemy has a branch locally situated in British, allied, or neutral territory, not being neutral territory in Europe, transactions by or with such branch shall not be treated as transactions by or with an enemy.

6.—Nothing in this proclamation shall be deemed to prohibit payments by or on account of enemies to persons resident, carrying on business or being in our dominions, if such payments arise out of transactions entered into before the outbreak of war or otherwise permitted.

7.—Nothing in this proclamation shall be taken to prohibit anything which shall be expressly permitted by our licence, or by the licence given on our behalf by a Secretary of State, or the Board of Trade, whether such licences be especially granted to individuals or be announced as applying to classes of persons.

8.—This proclamation shall be called "The Trading with the Enemy Proclamation No. 2."

CLAUDE SEVERN,

Colonial Secretary.

6th October, 1914.

## JURY AMENDMENT ORDINANCE.

A Bill to amend the Jury Ordinance was read a first time by the Legislative Council yesterday. The main object of the Ordinance is to exempt from Jury service all officers and non-commissioned officers of the Volunteer Force, and other efficient members to such a number as may be allowed by the Governor-in-Council. The opportunity has been taken to bring section 4 (5) of the Jury Ordinance, 1887, into line with recent legislation relating to the registration of dentists.

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Hongkong, 5th October, 1914. [1218]

## FRENCH LESSONS

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[1176]

G. R.

**SANITARY BOARD OFFICE,**  
HONGKONG.

To the OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

**TAKE NOTICE** that under No. 5 of the DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS and VENTILATION BYE-LAWS (as amended), every Domestic Building or part of such Building within the EASTERN Division of the City of Victoria, occupied by Members of more than one family, except those within the European Reservation or in Kowloon South of Austin Road or those parts of a Domestic Building used as a Shop, Office or Godown, must be CLEANSED and LIMEWASHED THROUGHOUT by the owners during the months of October and November.

N.B.—The word "throughout" used in this Notice means that the Houses should be LIMEWASHED in respect of all the Walls of each Room, all Ceilings, Partitions, Stair Casings and Stair Linings, all Ceilings and the Undersides of Roofs in Main Buildings, Offices and Servants' Quarters and inclusive of Verandahs.

The Backyard must have its Containing Walls LIMEWASHED up to the level of the First Floor. Carved, Painted or Polished Woodwork in good condition, however, need not be LIMEWASHED, but must be Cleaned.

The EASTERN Division of the City is bounded on the West by Gilman Street and Peel Street. Kowloon is divided into the EASTERN and WESTERN Divisions by Nathan Road and a straight line drawn from the North end through the Venetian Service reservoir to the Northern boundary of Kowloon. Dated this 1st day of October, 1914.

E. W. HAMILTON,  
Secretary.

[1210]

## TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

**MISS MORITA, CERTIFICATED MASSEUSE** (with diploma in Physiology and Anatomy), will be pleased to give Massage, under medical supervision. Address—  
15, 16 and 17, Connaught Road.  
Telephone No. 400.  
Hongkong, 30th July, 1914. [892]

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Hongkong, 1st October, 1914. [1204]

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## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

**THE EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING** of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Town Office, 2, Lower Albert Road, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 10th October, 1914, at 12.15 P.M., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts for 31st July, 1914. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to 10th October, 1914, both days inclusive.

By Order,

M. MANUK,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 26th September, 1914. [1183]

## THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

## NOTICE.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that **SCRIP CERTIFICATES** for 13 Shares issued as under:—

11th March, 1889. 17296/9.  
27th May, 1890. 17358/9. 23304.  
27th June, 1896. 17719/21. 19164. 21937/8.

in the name of Joto A. da Luz (Deceased), of Hongkong, have been LOST, and should the same not be produced before the 13th October, New Scrip Certificates will be issued in favour of the said Joto A. da Luz (Deceased), and no transaction taking place under the Scrip Certificates issued on the above-mentioned dates will be recognised by the Company.

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Hongkong, 28th September, 1914. [1197]

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Hongkong, 5th August, 1914. [1017]

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**NO. 4, CLIFTON GARDENS** (17, Conduit Road). "HATFIELD" 11A, Conduit Road.

GODOWN, 98, Wanchai Road.  
GODOWN, No. 4, New Praya, Kennedy Town.

GODOWN, No. 5, New Praya, Kennedy Town.

Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1914. [1061]

## TO LET.

**OFFICES** in St. George's Building, Second Floor, from 1st October.

Apply to—  
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1914. [1087]

## TO LET.

**TOP FLAT**, Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon. Immediate occupation if desired.

Apply to—  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,  
Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1914. [1633]

## TO LET.

**IN ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS** VERY CONVENIENT OFFICES and ROOMS.

Apply to—  
SECRETARY,  
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 9th July, 1914. [923]

## QUEEN'S BUILDING.

**TO LET**, the South-West portion of the FIRST FLOOR, including Treasury on Ground Floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank.

Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1914. [1836]

## TO LET.

**HOUSE**, No. 5, Conduit Road. Fine View of Harbour. Newly painted and repaired. For further particulars apply to—  
H. M. H. NEMAZER.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1914. [1668]

## TO LET.

**NOS. 19, 21, 23 and 25, SHELLEY STREET**, Newly Painted and Colour-washed.

"BEACONSFIELD," Battery Path.  
No. 59, THE PEAK (CAMERON VILLAS).  
Apply to—  
H. M. H. NEMAZER & DAVIS,  
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1914. [1174]

## INTIMATIONS.

# LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HAVE DECIDED TO ENTIRELY CLOSE OUR TAILORING DEPT. AND THEREFORE INTEND OFFERING OUR STOCK OF SUITINGS AT IMMENSE REDUCTIONS FOR CASH ONLY.

ORDERS WILL RECEIVE THE PERSONAL ATTENTION OF OUR CUTTER, AND WILL BE TAKEN IN STRICT ROTATION—OR IF PREFERRED, MATERIAL ONLY CAN BE PURCHASED.

## PRICES:

White Serge Trousers	per pair	\$ 6.75
Grey or Blue Flannel Jackets and Trousers (unlined)		22.00
" " " Suits		26.00
Thin Cashmere and Tweed Lounge Suits		27.00
" Blue Serge		27.00
Medium Weight Cheviot	(lined)	29.00
Scotch Tweed and Homespun		33.00
Blue Serge		33.00
Dress Suits, Silk Fronts and Lined Silk		\$50.00 to 60.00
Striped Cashmere Trousers	per pair	11.00
White Dress Vests		6.00

## LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; CO.

## INDO-CHINA BRICKS. TILES. PIPES

## COMPANY, LIMITED.

## BEST FIRE BRICKS AND FIRE CLAY

## PATENTED ROOFING TILES.

Guaranteed against Typhoon and Leakage.

MORE THAN TEN MILLIONS IN USE IN THE FAR EAST.

SAMPLES AND FULL PARTICULARS FROM

P. SOFFIETTI & Co., 14, DES VOEUX ROAD. TEL. 289.

ALWAYS IN STOCK. [1049-2]

## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## THE P. &amp; O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"ORIENTAL,"  
Arrived Hongkong on 3rd Oct. 1914.  
FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo—  
From Penang, etc., ex s.s. "Mallavia" and "Nankin".  
From Penang Gulf, ex s.s. B. I. S. N. and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 5 hours.

Goods not cleared within 8 days including date of arrival will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD and DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAY and TUESDAY. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1914. [1]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

P.M. S.S. "SIBERIA"  
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN PORTS AND MANILA.

THE above-mentioned Vessel having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills-of-Lading for counter-signature and take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside. Cargo impeding discharge will be landed immediately at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 7th Oct., at No. n, will be subject to landing charges, and if undelivered 12th Oct. at Noon, will be subject to both landing and storage charges. No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. All claims and otherwise damaged Cargo will be examined at the above Company's Godown on MONDAY, 13th Oct., at 10 A.M.

No Claims will be entertained unless accompanied by short delivery note or list of exceptions taken at the time of delivery to Consignees and signed for and on behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

All Claims must be filed on or before 4th Nov., otherwise they will not be recognised.

R. C. MORTON,  
Agent.

Hongkong, 4th October, 1914. [32]

## BANKS

## HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000  
Reserve Funds ... \$15,000,000  
Sterling ... \$15,000,000  
Silver ... \$15,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.  
Hon. Mr. D. LANGLISH—Chairman.  
W. L. PATTERSON, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.  
S. H. DODWELL, Esq. P. H. HOLYOAK, Esq.  
G. T. M. EDKINS, Esq. J. A. PLUMMER, Esq.  
C. S. GUBLEY, Esq. Hon. Mr. E. SHELLIM

CHIEF MANAGER:  
Hongkong—N. J. STARR.  
ACTING MANAGER:  
Shanghai—J. D. SMART.

LONDON BANKERS:  
LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.  
On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.  
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per annum.  
For 6 months, 3 per cent. per annum.  
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

A. G. STEPHEN,  
Acting Chief Manager,  
Hongkong, 24th August, 1914. [16]

## ON SALE.

**HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS** of the MEETINGS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session 1913.

REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.  
PRICE ... \$5.

DAILY PRESS OFFICE.  
Hongkong, 24th February, 1914.

## BANKS

## INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office: 60, Wall Street, New York.  
London Office: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.

BRANCHES:—  
Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Cebu, Colon, Empire, Hongkong, Hankow, Kobe, Manila, Mexico, Panama, Peking, San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS Gold \$7,200,000 equal \$14,400,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the usual terms.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED, fixed for one year at 4 per cent. per annum or for shorter periods, at rates which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS NEGOTIATED AND COLLECTED. MAIL and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.

LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS granted on all the principal cities in the World.

THE BANK'S CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT are available all over the World.

COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT issued.

PURCHASE and SALE of Stocks and Shares effected.

TRAVELLERS' CHECKS sold and cashed. N. S. MARSHALL, Manager.

9, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 15th September, 1914. [959]

## NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCH HANDELSBANK (NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)

ESTABLISHED 1863.

Authorised Capital Fl. 30,000,000 (£3,600,000)  
Paid-up Capital... Fl. 17,407,000 (£2,125,000)  
Reserve Fund... Fl. 6,518,000 (£784,168)

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.  
HEAD AGENT: BATAVIA.

LONDON BANKERS:  
THE WILLIAMS DIAMOND BANK.  
SWISS BANKVEREIN.

The Bank transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, receives money on Current Account and on Fixed Deposit at rates which may be ascertained on application.

G. VERMEY, Manager,  
No. 8, Des Voeux Road Central.  
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1914. [52]

## THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital ... £1,500,000  
Subscribed ... £1,250,000  
Paid-up ... £1,250,000  
Reserve Fund ... £465,000

BANKERS OF ENGLAND, and LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

Every description of Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

A. R. LINTON, Manager.  
Hongkong, 10th July, 1914. [149]

## THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.  
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital... £1,200,000  
Reserve Fund... £1,800,000  
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

WM. DICKSON, Manager.  
Hongkong, 8th June, 1914. [1494]

## THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER).

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 10,000,000  
Capital Paid-up ... " 7,489,250  
Reserve Funds ... " 3,430,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.  
Amoy, Batavia, Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Dairen, Foochow, Hongkong, Kagi, Keelung, Kienkiang, Kobe, London, Manila, Moji, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, San Francisco, etc.

HONGKONG OFFICE.  
3, Des Voeux Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts. Deposits received on terms which may be had on application.

K. TRIDZURABARA, Manager.  
Hongkong, 19th February, 1914. [648]

## HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3½ per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,  
A. G. STEPHEN,  
Acting Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 14th May, 1914. [16]

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH

## THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, BENGAL GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Steamship

"ORIENTAL,"  
Captain A. L. Valentini, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port for BOMBAY, on SATURDAY, the 10th October, 1914, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports, in connection with the Co.'s s.s. "MOOLTAN," from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London. Other Cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed via Bombay and transhipped to the s.s. "



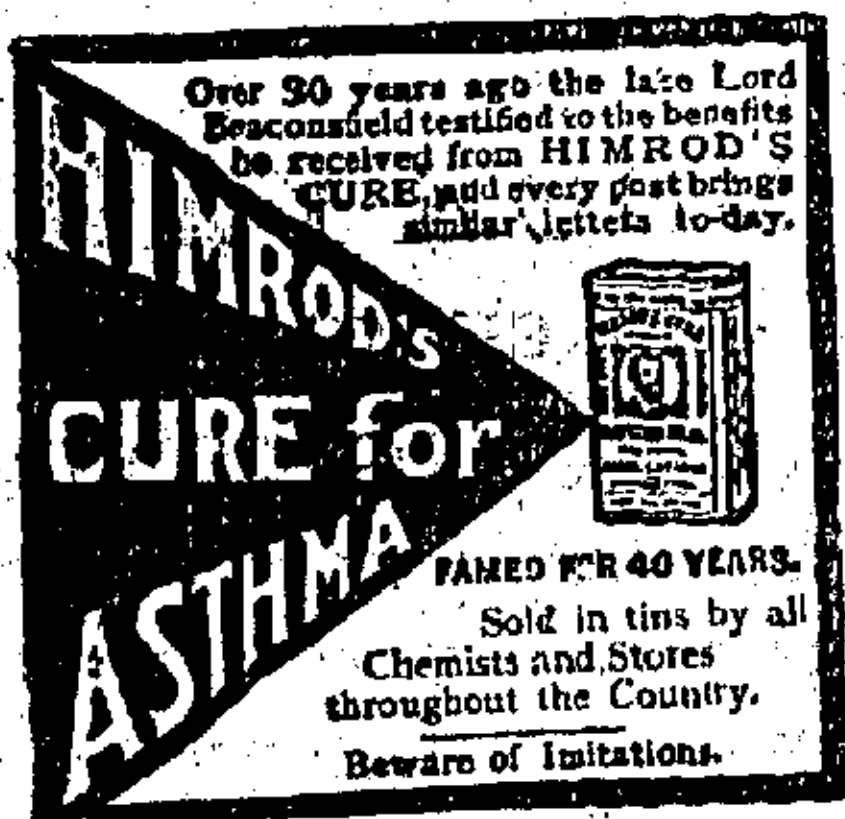


**NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S**  
"SQUARE BOTTLE"  
WHISKY.

UNVARIED FOR OVER  
150 YEARS.  
THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN  
1745.

**BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.**

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG  
**LANE CRAWFORD & CO.**  
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.



**THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.**  
**THERAPION No. 1**  
CURES SCURF, ITCH, AND ALL SKIN AFFECTIONS.  
**THERAPION No. 2**  
CURES BLOOD POISON, RASH, ZOSTER, AND ALL SKIN AFFECTIONS.  
**THERAPION No. 3**  
CURES CHRONIC WEAKNESSES, BRUISES, AND ALL SKIN AFFECTIONS.

**CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY.**

A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL NOVEL OF  
ABSORBING INTEREST.

By **CHAS. J. HALCOMBE**,  
Formerly of the Imperial Chinese Customs  
Service, Author of "The Mystic  
Flowery Land," etc.

**THE VOLUME**, which consists of 401  
pages, and includes a sketch plan  
of the battle of the Marston, showing the  
disposition of the forces at the battle of Kwellin,  
is dedicated to Sir ROBERT HART,  
G.C.M.G., and Dr. A. RENNIE.

Its description of Chinese Social  
Customs and Superstitions, combined  
with the insight it gives into political  
conditions in China, makes "CHILDREN  
OF FAR CATHAY" an excellent volume for  
presentation to friends at home.

PRICE ..... \$3.50.

To be obtained from Messrs. KELLY &  
WALSH, LTD., Messrs. BEAVER & Co., or  
from the Printers and Publishers, the  
"HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.

## TELEGRAMS.

[FROM MANILA PAPERS.]  
**MEXICO AGAIN TO HAVE PEACE.**

WASHINGTON, September 30th.  
Peace between the warring Mexican  
factions will probably be arranged at a  
meeting to be held at Torreon to-morrow.

### BASEBALL IN AMERICA.

New York, September 30th.  
The Boston Nationals are sure pennant  
winners for the season of 1914. The  
Philadelphia Americans will win the flag  
in the American league and the world  
series games will be between the Braves  
and Athletics this fall.

### TAMMANY STILL RULES NEW YORK.

WASHINGTON, October 1st.  
That Tammany is still in control of the  
Democratic party in New York is one of  
the lessons to be learned from the  
primary which have just been held.  
Much public interest was centered on the  
campaign of William Sulzer, former  
Governor of New York State, who was  
impeached in the Progressive interest.  
Sulzer was swamped, however.

### PHILIPPINE BILL SIDETRACKED.

WASHINGTON, October 1st.  
The Jones Bill, after debate upon it had  
opened in the House of Representatives,  
has been side-tracked. This is only a  
temporary measure, however, taken in  
order to make the transaction of more  
urgent business possible, and it is  
announced that the Philippine indepen-  
dence measure will come up again on  
Thursday next.

WASHINGTON, October 2nd.  
The Jones Bill has been approved as a  
whole. Commissioner Quezon spoke before  
the House of Representatives refuting all  
the arguments against the ability of the  
Filipinos to conduct the government and  
was heartily applauded by both  
Republicans and Democrats. As a rule  
only 100 members attend the session, but  
so great was the interest aroused by the  
announcement that Manuel Quezon would  
speak, that 304 members appeared.

In view of the limited time at the  
disposal of Mr. Quezon, Robert L. Henry,  
Chairman of the Committee on Rules,  
proposed that he be permitted to speak  
two hours, but Quezon declined so as not  
to defer the vote. The leader of the  
Republican Minority, James R. Mann,  
admitted the ability of the Filipinos,  
despite the contrary declarations of his  
partisans, but said he was opposed to  
independence because in the event of the  
United States being involved in a war in  
the Far East the Filipinos would side with  
the Orientals.

To-morrow the discussion of the amend-  
ments will commence.—Telegram to the  
Ideal.

WASHINGTON, October 2nd.  
That world conditions demand the  
retention of the Philippines by the United  
States was the vigorous statement made  
in the House of Representatives to-day  
by Congressman Mann, leader of the  
Republican party in the lower house of  
Congress.

Mr. Mann was speaking in the debate  
on the Jones Bill, and his contention was  
that the Pacific Ocean was the future  
theatre of war, and the present theatre  
of a great and growing commerce. For both  
these reasons, he declared, the retention  
of the Philippines by the United States  
was demanded.—Telegram to Cablenews.

### A UNITED STATES RAILWAY SCANDAL.

WASHINGTON, October 2nd.  
Criminal proceedings in connection  
with the New York, New Haven and Hart-  
ford railway scandal are now con-  
templated, and Charles Mellen, former  
president of the company, is now testifying  
before the grand jury.

Two of the directors of the company  
have resigned.

### PULP MANUFACTURE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Dr. Alvin J. Cox, Director of the  
Philippine Bureau of Science, has written  
to J. P. Heilbrunn stating that he under-  
stands that he proposes to begin the  
manufacture of paper pulp in the  
Philippines and offers his assistance in  
giving all the information on the subject  
the Bureau has been able to gather during  
the years of its investigation of the latent  
industry. The letter is self-explanatory  
and is as follows:—

"I have noticed that you propose to  
begin immediately the manufacture of  
paper pulp. I am not familiar with what  
materials you propose to use, but I have  
the honour to invite your attention to the  
many classes of material which the Bureau  
of Science has worked upon and the  
results of which have been published in  
the Philippine Journal of Science. The  
manufacture of paper pulp from wood in  
the Philippine Islands should be a good  
industry and there is a distinct advantage  
to be had in the Philippine Islands over  
many other countries in the manu-  
facture of paper pulp from bamboo,  
grasses, etc. This Bureau will be very  
glad to place at your disposal any  
information which we have on the  
subject."

### 25,000 GERMANS ON LONDON POLICE LIST.

A London telegram to the American  
Press states that 25,000 are registered  
with the police of the London district.  
Large numbers of Germans still remain in  
the provinces. The German Relief Com-  
mittee is giving soup tickets to thousands,  
most of whom are forced to sleep in the  
parks or at lodging houses. Thousands  
of others are living in the workhouses.

## WM. POWELL, LTD.

TELEPHONE 346.

### CHINA EARTHENWARE AND GLASSWARE

IN A LARGE SELECTION OF ARTISTIC AND  
PLEASING DESIGNS.

### ELECTRO-PLATE.

CUT AND MOULDED GLASS DISHES IN A VARIETY  
OF SHAPES.

## CUTLERY.

USEFUL NOVELTIES IN BRASSWARE.

### GERMAN OUTRAGES.

#### BELGIUM'S PROTEST.

(ISSUED BY THE PRESS BUREAU.)

The Belgian Minister has made the  
following statement:—

"In spite of solemn assurances of good  
will and long-standing treaty obligations  
Germany has made a sudden savage and  
utterly unwarranted attack on Belgium.

"However sorely pressed she may be,  
Belgium will never fight unfairly and  
never stoop to infringe the laws and  
customs of legitimate warfare. She is  
putting up a brave fight against over-  
whelming odds, she may be beaten, she  
may be crushed, but to quote our noble  
King's words, 'she will never be enslaved.'

"When German troops invaded our  
country the Belgian Government issued  
public statements which were placarded  
in every town, village, and hamlet warn-  
ing all civilians to abstain scrupulously  
from hostile acts against the enemy's  
troops. The Belgian Press daily published  
similar notices through the land. Never-  
theless, the German authorities have  
issued lately statements containing grave  
imputations against the attitude of the  
Belgian civilian population, threatening  
us at the same time with dire reprisals.

"These imputations are contrary to the  
real facts of the case and, as to threats of  
further vengeance, no menace of odious  
reprisals could be expected from the  
Belgian Government from the civilised world  
protesting before the atrocious crimes  
committed by the invading hosts against  
helpless non-combatants, old men, women,  
and children.

"Long is the list of outrages committed  
by the German troops and appalling the  
details of atrocities, as vouched for by the  
Committee of Inquiry recently formed by  
the Belgian Minister of Justice and  
presided over by him. This Committee  
comprises the highest judicial and  
university authorities of Belgium, such as  
Chief Justice Van Issegheem, Judge Nys,  
Professors Cottier, Wodon, etc.

"The following instances and particu-  
lars have been established by careful  
investigations based in each case on the  
evidence of reliable eye-witnesses:—

"German cavalry occupying the village  
of Linsmeau were attacked by some  
Belgian infantry and two gendarmes. A  
German officer was killed by our troops  
during the fight, and subsequently buried  
at the request of the Belgian officer in  
command. No one of the civilian popula-  
tion took part in the fighting at Linsmeau.

"Nevertheless the invaders divided these  
peasants into three groups; those in one  
group were bound and eleven of them  
placed in a ditch, where they were after-  
wards found dead, their skulls fractured  
by the butts of German rifles.

"During the night of August 10th  
German cavalry entered Velm in great  
numbers. The inhabitants were asleep. The  
Germans, without provocation, fired on  
M. Deglimme-Gevers' house, broke into it,  
destroyed furniture, looted money and  
implements, six oxen, and the contents of  
the farmyard. They carried off Mrs.  
Deglimme-Gevers half-naked to a place  
two miles away. She was then let go and  
was fired upon as she fled, without being  
hit. Her husband was carried away in  
another direction and fired upon. He is  
dying. The same troops sacked and  
burned the house of a railway watchman.

"Farmer Jef Dieck, of Neerhespen,  
bears witness to the following acts of  
cruelty committed by German cavalry at  
Orsmael and Neerhespen on August 10th,  
11th, and 12th:—

"An old man of the latter village had  
his arm sliced in three by longitudinal  
cuts; he was then hanged head downwards  
and burned alive. Young girls have been  
violated and little children outraged and  
Orsmael, where several inhabitants suffered  
mutilations too horrible to describe. A  
Belgian soldier belonging to a battalion  
of cyclist carabiniers, who had been  
wounded and made prisoner, was hanged,  
while another, who was tending his  
comrade, was bound to a telegraph pole  
on the St. Trond road and shot.

"On Wednesday, August 12th, after an  
engagement at Haelen, Commandant van  
Damme, so severely wounded that he was  
lying prone on his back, was finally  
murdered by German infantrymen firing  
their revolvers into his mouth.

"On August 9th at Orsmael the Germans  
picked up Commandant Knapien, very  
seriously wounded, propped him up  
against a tree, and shot him. Finally  
they hacked his corpse with swords.

"In different places, notably at  
Hollague-sur-Geer, Barchon, Pontisse,  
Haelen, and Zelek, German troops have  
fired on doctors, ambulance bearers,  
ambulances, and ambulance wagons carry-  
ing the Red Cross.

"At Boncelles a body of German troops  
marched into battle carrying a Belgian  
flag.

"On Thursday, August 6th, before a  
fort at Liege German soldiers continued  
to fire on a party of Belgian soldiers (who  
were unarmed and had been surrounded  
while digging a trench) after these had  
hoisted the white flag.

"On the same day at Vottem, near the  
fort of Loncin, a group of German  
infantry hoisted the white flag. When  
Belgian soldiers approached to take them  
prisoners the Germans suddenly opened  
fire on them at close range.

"Harrowing reports of German savagery  
at Aerschot have reached the Belgian  
Government at Antwerp from official local  
sources.

"In one single street the first six male  
inhabitants who crossed their thresholds  
were seized and shot at once under the  
very eyes of their wives and children.

"They compelled the inhabitants to  
leave their houses and marched them to a  
place 200 yards from the town. There,  
without more ado, they shot M. Thiele-  
mans, the burgomaster, his fifteen-year-old  
son, the clerk of the local judicial board,  
and ten prominent citizens.

"The following statement was made by  
Commandant Georges Gilson, of the 9th  
Infantry of the Line, now lying in hospital  
at Antwerp:—

"I was told to cover the retreat of our  
troops in front of Aerschot. During the  
action fought there on Wednesday, August  
19th, between six and eight o'clock in the  
morning, suddenly I saw on the high road  
between the German and Belgian forces,  
which were fighting at close range, a group  
of four women with babies in their arms  
and two little girls clinging to their skirts.

"Our men stopped firing till the women got  
through our lines, but the German machine  
guns went on firing all the time, and one  
of the women was wounded in the arm.

"These women could not have got through  
the neighbouring German lines and been  
on the high road unless with the consent  
of the enemy.

"All the evidence and circumstances seem  
to point to the fact that those women had  
been deliberately pushed forward by the  
Germans to act as a shield for their advance  
guard, and in the hope that the Belgians  
would cease firing for fear of killing the  
women and children.

"This statement was made and duly  
certified in the Antwerp Hospital on  
August 22nd by Commandant Gilson in the  
presence of the Chevalier Ernst N.  
Bunsywick, Chief Secretary to the Belgian  
Minister of Justice, and M. de Castier de  
Marchienne, Belgian Minister to China.

"Further German atrocities are con-  
tinuously being brought to notice and  
made the subject of official and expert  
inquiry by the proper authorities.

"In publishing the above statements  
the only comment the Press Bureau can  
offer is that these atrocities appear to be  
committed in villages and throughout the  
country-side with the deliberate intention  
of terrorising the people, and so making  
it unnecessary to leave troops in occupa-  
tion of small places or to protect lines of  
communication. In large places like  
Brussels, where the diplomatic representa-  
tives of neutral Powers are eye-witnesses,  
there appear to have been no excesses."

The Jewish Chronicle, in its current  
issue, says:—"We Jews, whether England  
is to us the loved country of our birth or  
the equally beloved country of our  
adoption, will go forward, our one inspir-  
ing motive our affection for England, our  
one stern resolve that come what may her  
cause shall prevail. If we cannot do more  
we cannot do less, for we repeat, England  
has been all she could be to Jews. Jews will  
be all they can be to England."

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SALTS, and PULV. SEIDLITZ.

### THE AERIAL INVASION OF PARIS.

FURTHER DETAILS OF GERMAN AVIATOR'S  
EXPLOIT.

PARIS, August 31st.  
A German aeroplane, flying at a height  
of 6,000 feet over Paris, dropped six  
bombs into the city at 1.30 o'clock yester-  
day afternoon. The bombs fell into the  
most populous quarter of the city. In  
one case two women were wounded.

One bomb fell in front of the shop of  
a baker and wine merchant at Rue Albouy  
and Rue Des Yvignieres; two on Quai de  
Valmy, one of which did not explode,  
while another struck the walls of the  
Night Refuge, behind St. Martin's Hospi-  
tal. Two others dropped in the Rue  
Des Recolets and Rue Marcen neither of  
which exploded.

The aviator, who signed himself Lieut.  
von Heiden, dropped manifestos, on  
which was written:—

"The German army is at the gates of  
Paris; you can do nothing but surrender."

Though startled by this threatening  
occurrence, Parisians remained calm. All  
have been gradually accustomed to pos-  
sible much more serious events as pos-  
sibilities, and the people of the capital  
are equal to either fortune hard won  
success in the north or a temporary re-  
versal.

The territory over which the German  
aeroplane flew in the north-eastern part  
of Paris and scarcely a mile from the  
heart of the city.

In this district are the big military  
hospital, the hospital St. Louis, St.  
Lazare prison for women, the Church of  
St. Laurent, which dates from the six-  
teenth century, the Nord railway-station,  
the magnificent Church of St. Vincent de  
Paul, the Lariboisiere Hospital, one of  
the largest in Paris, several colleges and  
several theatres.

Lines of people stretched for blocks  
from the railway stations to-day. The  
lines were of those so eager to leave the  
city that they thus early took their posi-  
tions waiting at ticket offices to be opened  
at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning. All places  
on trains departing to-day have been sold.  
Whole families with their hand baggage  
camped in the lines where they ate their  
meals and slept as best they could.

The Quai d'Orsay station was closed at  
noon. The crowd of perhaps 1,000 persons  
then in line were told that no more tickets  
could be sold to-day. Only a few left  
their places. The others resigned them-  
selves to a wait of eighteen hours.

President Poincaré, who has been seen  
but rarely in public since the war began,  
was overburdened with work to-day  
visited the military hospital of St.  
Martin and spoke to many of the  
wounded.

Following the decree issued by the  
Military Governor ordering residents of  
the district within the city's line of  
defence forts to desert and destroy their  
homes within four days, enormous  
stacks of food were placed within the  
State warehouse.

PASTURING IN PARIS.  
The Bois de Boulogne presents a  
picturesque aspect. It has been trans-  
formed into a vast pasture filled with  
cows and sheep. The animals have been  
divided into groups and are guarded by  
reserves wearing the large shirts of  
drovers. The number of sheep pastured  
in the parks exceeds 10,000.

The decree calling for the evacuation  
of the military zone round the forts was  
recently made a tour of the environs of  
the forts and explained that the residents  
might be called on to destroy their  
property, which was deemed an obstruc-  
tion.

French State tobacco factories are work-  
ing day and night to supply the needs of  
the Army, and large quantities of Virginia  
tobacco are being imported specially for  
the use of the British troops.

### BUYING SHIPS OF BELLIGERENTS.

AMERICAN OPINION.

We take the following from the San  
Francisco Chronicle:—

German and Austrian commercial ships  
have been practically driven from the  
sea. Many of them are lying in our  
harbours, useless to their owners under  
present conditions, and presumably for  
sale.

Any one who so desires may buy these  
ships, and, if he buys them in good faith  
and pays for them, it is no ground of  
complaint to the opposing belligerents.  
Neutral nations make their own laws for  
the admission of foreign ships to their  
registry. But whoever buys takes what-  
ever risk there is and should his ship be  
seized must take his chances in a pri-  
vate court if his good faith in the purchase  
is questioned.

But for a government to make such  
purchases is a very different matter. For  
a government to buy such ships on a  
large scale from a single belligerent  
would be equivalent to supplying the  
people of that country with large sums  
of ready cash, while one of the great  
objects of war is to produce in the enemy's  
country such a condition of poverty that  
they must make peace regardless of  
successes in the field. For a government  
to buy largely of Germany and Austria,  
whose ships are interned, would be to  
assist those countries in their contest.

It is intimated that there might be no  
objection to government purchases if  
they were made impartially from all the  
belligerents, for they all recognize our  
necessity for getting ships quick, and  
probably all desire that we be able to  
engage in the sea trade.

It is obvious, however, that ships which  
can be used with very much more money  
than those which dare not go to sea, and  
to buy impartially would be to pay a  
great deal more for some ships than we  
need to pay.

There is also the difficulty that the  
good faith of these purchases by private  
parties will always be called in question  
for the reason that it is notorious that  
the purchased ships cannot be sailed  
under the American flag under existing  
law after the war is over. The Govern-  
ment, of course, needs transports and  
naval auxiliaries, and good faith could  
not be questioned.

But the greatest objection to the  
purchase of ships by the Government is  
that it would be bound not to engage in  
carrying conditional contraband.

But that is precisely what we want the  
ships for. We wish to sell our surplus  
food products to those who will pay the  
most for them, which will be the  
particular belligerents who need them  
most and find them most difficult to  
procure. And we desire the ships to be  
owned by adventurous citizens who will  
give the belligerent the benefit of any  
doubt rather than by the Government,  
which will resolve all doubts against  
ourselves.

Our Government cannot possibly engage  
in commerce on the seas in any such way  
as to do the country any good without  
danger of continuing diplomatic entangle-  
ments, which would destroy the efficiency  
of the service and the profit of the  
enterprise.

The business under Government man-  
agement could not possibly be profitable,  
nor is there any reason to suppose that  
if the Government should insist on  
owning 51 per cent of the stock of the  
proposed shipping company there would  
be any individual investors to take the  
other 49 per cent. Very few of our  
people who have money for such  
investments are smart.

If Congress will enact laws of any kind  
which will make it possible to sail deep  
sea ships under the American flag in time  
of peace, in addition to the emergency  
provisions allowing registry of foreign  
ships for a reasonable time and then quit  
it will do all that it can usefully do.



## WAR TELEGRAMS.

(JAPANESE FOREIGN OFFICE DISPATCHES.)

## PATRIOTIC DEMONSTRATION IN ITALY.

Rome, September 22nd. Yesterday, the anniversary of the occupation of Rome by the Italian troops under General Cadorna in 1870, an unprecedented patriotic demonstration was held in the Italian capital. A crowd of 100,000 men assembled in front of the British Embassy and cheered. The demonstration continued by night. The German and Austrian Embassies were guarded by troops.

The number of Italian troops mobilised exceeds 500,000. Marquis di San Giuliano, the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs, is ill in bed.

Public opinion in Italy is growing in sympathy with England, France and Russia, denounces the Government's sloth, maintains that the Triple Alliance has collapsed, and condemns the neutrality of the Government. The ambition to recover Trieste is gaining ground. The opinion that the defeat of Germany and Austria will result in an opportunity to recover Trieste is gaining ground. The opinion that the defeat of Germany and Austria will result in an opportunity to recover Trieste is gaining ground. The opinion that the defeat of Germany and Austria will result in an opportunity to recover Trieste is gaining ground.

## TURKEY MOVING.

Pittsburgh, September 22nd. A force of 500,000 Turkish troops has arrived at Constantinople from Syria.

## QUALITY OF THE FRENCH GUNS.

New York, September 22nd. The enormous power of 75 mm. guns in use in the French army has been proved in the fighting on the Marne. Several batteries of German artillery were destroyed by them.

## GERMAN CASUALTIES HALF A MILLION.

A Washington telegram to Manila papers dated October 2nd says the German casualties thus far are reported to be half a million. "Berlin continues to remain silent."

## GERMAN FLAG HUNG ON NAPOLEON STATUE.

The black and golden eagle of the 2nd Lower Alsation Infantry Regiment (German) captured by the French at Saint Blaise, Alsace, was hung before the statue of Napoleon in the Court of Honour of the Invalides. A company of the Republican Guard escorted the standard, which was carried across the bridge of Alexander III. A band played the "Marseillaise" and many spectators removed their hats as a salute to the vanquished.

## MEMBERS OF RUSSIAN ROYAL FAMILY AT THE FRONT.

The *Norve Freeman* publishes a list of the members of the imperial family who are serving at the front. It includes Grand Dukes Cyril, Boris, Dmitri, Nicholas and Peter, and Princesses John, Olga, Igor and Alexander. It has since been reported that the Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch, a brother of Emperor Nicholas, has joined the fighting line.

## M. CAILLAUX A LIEUTENANT IN THE ARMY.

M. Joseph Caillaux, the former Premier and Minister of Finance, who had the rank of sergeant in the reserves, has been promoted to subaltern lieutenant. He is serving in the financial inspection department of the army.

## WAR CONTRASTS.

Military writers it is said agree that about 5,000,000 men are under arms, and to these must be added 340,000 seamen.

By way of contrast, and as an indication of the enormous importance of the first great battle of the campaign, it may be recalled that the greatest number of troops engaged in any previous battle was the 701,000 Russians and Japanese who met at Mukden nine years ago. In the Napoleonic wars there were 472,000 men engaged at Leipzig, and only 217,000 at Waterloo. In the Franco-German war 244,000 men took part in the battle of Sedan, and 301,000 in that of Gravelotte. And in the 184 big battle that was fought—that in which the Bulgarians routed the Turks at Lule Burgas, not quite two years ago—there were about 400,000 men in the opposing armies.

## THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

Joffre, Commander-in-Chief of the French Army, the strong, silent man, is scarcely known of the general public. But he is the best known of the French generals, perhaps because of his handsome head and his reputation as a man of tremendous dash and energy. Joffre was only 18 when the 1870 war broke out. He was at the Polytechnique at the time, and immediately joined the artillery. He was remarked for his assiduity and military qualities, and was put on fortification work. He did it so well that he was promoted captain by Marshal MacMahon at the early age of 22. The French generalissimo has gained all his experience of fighting as a commander in colonial wars; but he has been extraordinarily systematic in all he has undertaken, and leaves nothing to chance. He resembles Napoleon in that and in some other of his attributes. To strike rather than be struck is one of his great axioms. He believes in making war in silence; indeed, that is the great difference between this campaign and the other. Then, generals' names were on every lip; now, none knows who is the author of any particular exploit.

## THE HUMBLING OF BRUSSELS.

## SILENT RECEPTION OF THE PITIFUL FOE.

Mr. Ferdinand Tuohy, a correspondent of the *Daily Mail*, wrote from Ostend on August 22nd:—

German arrogance has been satiated. An army corps, 40,000 strong, spent yesterday afternoon marching through Brussels with no other object than to wound the pride of a gallant little people. It was done just for *effet moral* across the Rhine; the Kaiser, the man who dropped the pilot, came not for the irreparable estrangement such a violation must leave in its wake.

The lesson of the Arc de Triomphe has passed unheeded. Germans are Germans yet, the land of *Hochkultur* still breeds the specimen of 1870 who jered at a conquered Paris. Then, as now, no violence was offered the population, but the worst scars are not those of bullet or bayonet. "Belgians can never forget this—not till King Albert rides down Unter den Linden." So a veteran expressed himself to me, with tears in his eyes, this morning. He spoke for the Belgian nation. Such is the effect of *Realpolitik*. As it is necessary to show Germany's reputation for coarse, brutal arrogance, racial characteristics which have sickened the civilised world, remains unchallenged.

The noble story of Brussels' sacrifice—that innocent blood might not flow—should be held up for generations unborn as an example to Berlin. "Not a shot was fired." In silent contempt the capital received her pitiful foe. How necessary the visit was may be gauged from the fact that to-night, with the exception of a few scattered companies "in possession," the army of occupation is believed to be encamped ten miles away, between Waterloo and Nivelles!

## SUDDEN DECISIONS.

As I cabled yesterday, the first sign of coming events presented itself in the disarming of the civil guard on Wednesday evening. It is impossible at this stage to make known the immediate cause of this sudden decision not to defend the city. Up to noon on Wednesday the digging of trenches and the construction of barricades was feverishly continued. Then came the news of the loss of Louvain. The official admission of a general Belgian retreat, the effect of which was to leave Brussels open to the invader. The burgomaster's proclamation filled the gap in the story. It was to be the white flag—with honour. Curiously enough, the Germans came to an equally sudden decision in regard to the hour of occupation.

At 11 a.m. on Thursday the first hostile troops—Uhlans, of course—approached down the *Chausée de Louvain*. M. Max at once went to meet them in a motor-car, drawing up at the Place d'Ailly, by the barracks. Quite an hour elapsed before the German General Staff appeared at the head of an endless line of shining armour. Speaking briefly in German, M. Max announced the city's decision. The reply came in French. Apparently a bloodless entry had not been anticipated by the disciples of the "Blood and Iron" movement.

"In order to give the inhabitants full time to make any arrangements," the army of occupation would bivouac in the suburbs and not engage on its triumphal progress till next day. So the pourparlers ended. East and west the tidings went forth of the twenty-four hours' respite.

Judge of the surprise of the inhabitants when, in the early afternoon, the Germans began to move down Brussels' famous boulevards. I am able to give the story of their march as related to me this afternoon by a member of the Belgian Red Cross, who had his motor-car commandeered by German officers, who further obliged him to act as guide during the violation of the capital. It seems the victors were all out for making the boldest show.

Cavalry, infantry, artillery were theoretically paraded for the benefit of the inhabitants. In this connection it is difficult to understand why the population failed to remain indoors behind fastened shutters as their fellow-victims in Paris elected to do in their hour of trial. True, no flags were to be seen, shops and cafés had closed, the whole atmosphere was one of mourning, but the fact remains that the enemy had an interested audience of scores of thousands, standing a dozen deep. Nothing could have pleased them more.

## SUBALTERN "JOKES."

My informant was most impressed by the bearing of the German officer. The armed *canaille* behaved itself as well as could have been expected. They sang their joy-songs to a swinging gait, threw kisses to the *petites Belges*—compliments suitably if not delicately returned—but the march of shame was essentially an officers' outing.

In the haughty, be-sabred subaltern all the true characteristics of the race came to a head. They mimed the Belgian colours on the hindquarters of their horses, they stamped the crowd for the fun of the thing, they bought the papers of the night before and scoffed at the headline: "La Situation Reste Bonne."

They started their men on the most frivolous songs. "Die Wacht am Rhein" soon gave way to "Puppchen, Du bist mein Augensterne," the most popular tune in the Fatherland now sounding like ragtime at a funeral. They showed as much respect for a temporarily conquered foe as to be expected of Germans. Occasionally, passing public places they ordered the parade march (goose step) just to rub things in. Once they excelled themselves by marching their men down a square of beautiful flowers. Even then the onlooker remained impassive.

It was a day of stony stares, of tear-dimmed eyes. For the moment the *Brussels* forgot that this bloodless tragedy was all for the best, that the Allies had counted on it, and had made no effort to hinder it. Needless to say, the aerial touch had to be given to this German joy-day. Accordingly, at 4 p.m., a Taube monoplane appeared over the city dropping a *feu de joie* near the Gare du Nord. The German stage managers had never pondered that such a performance might be misinterpreted for a bomb attack.

## NEAR WATERLOO.

It was 5 p.m. before the last units left the city in the direction of Nivelles. The condition of the men is spoken of as good, but not improbably the army corps told off for the "conquest" of Brussels had seen little or no active service, being hastened up specially from the Meuse. That the gallant 40,000 will very soon come in contact with cold steel is certain.

## THE UNITED STATES AND SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE.

Certain it is if the European war is long continued the United States must become the entrepot for the commercial interests of South America, and more or less of all the world, says the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*.

In the effort of the British Government to avert the paralysis of trade with South America, a deprecatory dispatch for widespread publication has been sent to Buenos Aires. In 1912 Argentina received from Great Britain products valued at about \$115,000,000, while those received from Germany were worth about \$60,000,000. The United States sent imports valued at approximately the latter figure. In short, if Germany and Great Britain are cut from Argentine trade, we have the opportunity of increasing our exports from \$80,000,000 to \$235,000,000 to that country alone. To this huge total the other European countries add about \$100,000,000, making a grand total of some \$335,000,000 of Argentine trade alone—or nearly six times our present figures.

It staggers the imagination to add the other South American republics. By a similar calculation, Brazil could divert to us orders for goods valued at about \$40,000,000 that now go to Germany, and exports worth about \$50,000,000 at present sent from France. The other European countries send a valuation of about \$100,000,000. The total, \$190,000,000 (for we already have the lion's share) aggregates \$340,000,000, or more than double our present figures.

Chili's marketing from Great Britain is worth over \$50,000,000 a year; that with Germany amounts to some \$25,000,000 a year, and with other European countries it is more than \$10,000,000. This export adds \$85,000,000 to the present export trade of about \$25,000,000 that we enjoy, if we capture that market.

These three republics alone can divert to us more than \$500,000,000 worth of trade a year if the war continues. It is plain, from the figures cited and from the statistics of all other countries at peace, that the ill wind of war blowing over Europe this prodigious loss would result in a gain to us over two billions a year, at least. When this is added to the actual outlay for the maintenance of armies and armaments, the cost of the war to Europe mounts quite beyond the limitations of human reasoning faculties to something like the imponderable immensity of astronomic distances.

Our export trade with England in 1910-1911 was worth \$530,591,730; with Germany, \$287,495,814; with Canada, \$269,806,013; with France, \$135,271,648; with the Netherlands, \$96,103,376; with Italy, \$80,550,760; with Belgium, \$45,016,622; with Scotland, \$27,373,595; with Spain, \$25,044,916; with Russia, \$23,524,287; with Austria, \$19,514,787; with Denmark, \$13,199,850.

Much of the English, German, French and Russian trade we must lose pending the conflict, but it will be very much less than the gigantic gains within our grasp from South America.

The entire export trade to South America from the whole world is worth about \$800,000,000. We should capture practically the whole of it. We could afford to sacrifice a considerable portion of our export trade to Europe, worth in round numbers \$1,600,000,000 and still be vastly the gainers by the war, for an enormous share of the trade of the Orient, of Africa, of Australia and the isles of the sea that now goes to Europe must come to the United States so long as the war continues.

## SUEZ CANAL TRAFFIC.

The returns of shipping and tonnage passing through the Suez Canal during 1913 have been issued as a Parliamentary paper. The net tonnage shows a decrease of 241,236 tons, as compared with that of 1912, and an increase of 1,709,060 tons as compared with 1911. The lowering of the transit dues to £6.25 per ton from January 1st, 1913, together with the slight reduction of tonnage, had the effect of reducing the gross receipts, which amounted in 1913 to £1,229,050,934, compared with £1,326,423,821 in 1912 and £1,134,702,199 in 1911. The number of vessels which passed through the Canal was 4,909 in 1911, 5,373 in 1912, and 5,085 in 1913, of which 3,939 in 1911, 3,335 in 1912, and 2,951 in 1913 carried the British flag. There has been a decrease of 795,137 tons last year, as compared with 1912, in the tonnage of British vessels, which amounted to 11,715,947 tons in 1911, 12,847,621 tons in 1912, and 12,052,484 tons in 1913. During the same period the tonnage of German vessels has increased from 8,790,963 tons in 1911 to 9,925,415 tons in 1912 and 9,352,287 tons in 1913. The percentage of British vessels and their net tonnage in 1913 was 58 and 60.2 respectively, as compared with 62.1 and 63.4 in 1912 and 62.2 and 64 in 1911. The percentage of German vessels and their net tonnage was 19.3 and 16.7 respectively, as compared with 13 and 14.9 in 1912 and 13.4 and 15.2 in 1911. The number of transports carried through the Canal during last year amounted to 88,748, as against 73,218 in 1912. There was an increase of 18,330 Turkish, 551 French, 550 Japanese, 513 Dutch, 243 German, and 19 Spanish, against a decrease of 4,917 British, 131 Portuguese, and 56 Italian troops as compared with 1913. During last year the tonnage from north to south was increased in each of the chief classes of merchandise—namely, coal, petroleum, railway material, and salt, by 225,094, 45,020, 89,958, and 17,705 tons respectively, as compared with the preceding year. In the traffic from south to north there were increases in the following classes of merchandise:—Rice 358,986 tons, manganese 245,848 tons, cotton 106,070 tons, oil seeds 100,731 tons, various minerals 82,784 tons, and ground



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TJIPAH...	JAVA	Second half of Oct.	SHANGHAI	Second half of Oct.
TJIBODAS...	JAVA	Second half of Oct.	JAPAN	Second half of Oct.
TJILIWONG	JAPAN	Second half of Oct.	JAVA	Second half of Oct.
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Hongkong, 3rd July, 1914.

[742]



## FOOD PRICES IN HONGKONG.

## PROCLAMATION.

Proclamations No. 14 of the 18th August, 1914, and No. 15 of the 22nd August, 1914, are hereby cancelled and the following substituted therefor:—

No. 16.  
[L.S.] FRANCIS HENRY MAY,  
Governor.

By His Excellency Sir Francis Henry May, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies and Vice-Admiral of the same.

Whereas by sub-Clause 10 of Clause III. of the Order of Her late Majesty, Queen Victoria-in-Council made on the 26th day of October, 1896, which was proclaimed in this Colony on the 5th day of August, 1914, it is enacted that the Governor may by proclamation prescribe the maximum price for which any article of food may be sold by retail and that any person who after such proclamation and until it shall have been revoked shall sell any article of food at a higher price than the price so prescribed shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the said Order and shall on conviction thereof be liable to a fine not exceeding 50 dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months:

Now therefore, I, Sir Francis Henry May, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies and Vice-Admiral of the same, do hereby prescribe that the respective maximum prices for which the following articles of food may be sold by retail shall be as follows:—

## SCHEDULE OF MAXIMUM RETAIL PRICES.

## 1. Flour:—

(a.) Highest Grade, per bag of 50 lbs. \$4.00

per lb. 0.08

(b.) Second Grade, per bag of 50 lbs. 3.50

per lb. 0.07

## 2. Tinned Milk:—

(a.) Sweetened Condensed Milk, per lb. tin 0.30

(b.) Unsweetened Condensed Milk, per lb. tin 0.25

(c.) Sterilized Milk, per tin (16oz.) 0.25

(d.) " " per 1 litre tin 0.33

(e.) Eagle Brand, per 1 lb. tin 0.33

(f.) Skimmed Milk, per 1 lb. tin 0.20

## 3. Sugar:—

Cube (in 6 lb. tins), per tin 1.00

Refined Crystallized, per lb. 0.12

Granulated, per lb. 0.11

Soft, No. 1 quality, per lb. 0.10

## 4. Frozen Meat:—

The Dairy Farm prices for frozen food and other stores published on 1st September, 1914, with all changes in prices shown in red ink, are the maximum retail prices for the articles enumerated in the price list of that date. (Approved copies signed by the Chairman and the Secretary of the Food Committee can be seen either at the Treasury or on the premises of the Dairy Farm Company in Wyndham Street.)

## 5. Market Produce:—

## BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef Sirloin and Prime Cut—Mei 21

Lung Pa 21

Corned Ham Ngau Yuk 21

Roast Shiu 10

Breast—Ngau Lam 16

Soup—Tong Yuk 22

Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa 33

Sirloin—Ngau Lau 26

Sausages—Ngau Chung 26

Bullock's Brains—Ngau Know 60

Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li each 60

Tongue corned—Ham 60

Ngau Li 120

Head—Ngau Sun 14

Heart—Ngau Sun 14

Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin 22

Feet—Ngau Kark each 12

Kidneys—Ngau Yiu 20

Tail—Ngau Mei 13

Liver—Ngau Kon 13

Tripe (undressed)—Ngau 6

Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau 120

Mutton Chop—Young Poi Kwat 16

Leg—Young Poi Kwat 16

Shoulder—Young Shau 24

Saddle 24

Chattings—Chu Chong 27

Brains—Chu Know 27

Feet—Chu Kark 14

Fry—Chu Chak 16

Head—Chu Tau 12

Heart—Chu Sun 12

Kidneys—Chu Yiu 18

Liver—Chu Kon 18

Chop—Chu Pai Kwat 26

Leg—Chu Pei 30

Fat or Lard—Chu Yau 20

Sheep's Head and Feet—Young 60

Tau Kark 60

Heart—Young Sun 12

Kidneys—Young Yiu 12

Liver—Young Con 12

Sucking Pigs, to order—Chu Chai 22

Suet, Beef—Sang Ngau Yau 27

Mutton—Sang Young Yau 19

Veal—Ngau Chai Yau 19

Sausages—Ngau Chai 22

Chaung 20

Lard—Chi Yau 20

CHICKEN.

Chicken—Kai Chai 30

Capon, Large, Small—Sin Kai 32

Ducks—Ap 18

Doves—Pan Kau 18

Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)—per doz 18

Fowls, Canton—Kai Tan 18

Hainan—Ho Nan Kai 25

Geese—Nga 23

Pigeons—Canton—Pak Kung 24

Hollow—Hoi How Pak Kung 24

Turkeys, Cock—Phor Kai Kung 45

Hec—Phor Kai Na 45

FISH.

Garbel—Ka Yu 18

Bream—Bin Yu 18

Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi 17

Sin Yu 17

Carp—Li Yu 22

Catfish—Chik Yu 15

Codfish—Mun Yu 16

Crabs—Hai	24
Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu	19
Dab—Sa Mang Yu	14
Dace—Wong Mei Lup	15
Dog Fish—Tit Yu Sa	12
Eels, Conger—Hoi Mann	18
Fresh water—Tait Sui Yu	20
Yellow—Wong Sin	20
Frogs—Tien Kai	35
Garoupa—Sek Pan	18
Gudgeon—Pak Kup Yu	18
Hallibut—Cheung Kwan Kup	22
Labrus—Wong Fa Yu	22
Loach—Wu Yu	20
Lobsters—Lung Ha	20
Mackerel—Chi Yu	20
Monk Fish—Mong Yu	32
Mullet—Chai Yu	24
Oysters—Sang Ho	24
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	18
Perch—Tau Lo	24
Pike—Fa Paw Fong	14
Plaice—Pan Yu	18
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong	32
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	40
Prawns—Ming Ha	12
Ray—Pai Pa Sa	12
Rock Fish—Sok Kau Kung	12
Roach—Chun Yu	12
Salmon—Ma Yu	35
Shark—Sa Yu	8
Shato—Pa Yu	24
Shrimps—Lap Yu	32
Soles—Tat Sa Yu	32
Tench—Wan Yu	20
Turbot—Cho How Yu	20
Turtles, small, fresh water—Kirk Yu	64

Almonds—Hang Yan	30
Apples (California)—Kam Sam	20
Ping Kho	20
Bananas (bride's), Macao—San	8
Hong Chiu	12
Carambola—Yeung To	12
Cocoanuts—Yoh To	12
Lemons, China—Ning Moong	16
" America—Kam San	8
Ning Moong	8
Lichees, Dried (small stone)—Tai	30
Chi Con	10
Oranges (Canton)—San-shing	8
Tim Ching	10
Pears (Canton), Cooking—Sa Lay	12
Peanuts—Fa Sang	12
Persimmons, Large—Hung Tsz	12
Pine-apples, 1st quality—Foon Ti	14
Paw Law	10
Pine-apples, 2nd quality—Chung	10
Pine-apples, 3rd quality—Chung	10
Plantain—Tai Chai	14
Pumelo, Siam—Chim Lo Yau	14
Walnuts—Hop To	12

Beans, Sprout—Ah Choi	8
Long—Tau Kok	10
Beet Root—Hung Chai Tau	8
Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa	8
Bitter Melon—Ching Yuen Ka	8
Bitter Melon—Red—Hung Kar	6
Cabbage, Chinese (common)—Kai	10
Choy	14
Cabbage, Shanghai—Yoh Choy	14
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kam Shun	16
Carrots—Kam Shun	12
Colery, Chinese—Tong Kan Choi	12
Chillies, Dried—Gai Lat Chiu	30
Chillies, Red—Hung Fa Chiu	18
Green—Ching Lat Chiu	12
Curry Stuff, English—Kar Lee	10
Chu Liu	10
Cucumbers—Ching Kwa	10
Garlic—Suen Tau	8
Ginger, Young—Sun Tse Keung	8
Old—Lo Keung	8
Horseradish, Shanghai—Lik Kan	15
Indian Corn—Suk Mai	1
Lettuce—Young Sang Choi	5
Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai	6
Mandarin—Kwai Lum Ma	8
Tai	8
Mushrooms, Fresh—Sang Cho Koo	8
Okroos	12
Onions, Bombay—Yeung Chong	8
Tau	8
Green—Sang Chong	8
Shanghai—Sheung-hoi	8
Chong Tau	8
Parsley—Kun Tsoi	8
Potato, Sweet—Fan Shu	8
Japanese—Yut Poon Sha	3
Tai	3
American—Fa Ki Shu Tsi	8
Pumpkin—Tong Kwa	8
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tai	12
Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tai Wong	12
Shallots—Con Chung Tau	8
Spinach—Yin Tsoi	8
Tomatoes—Fan Ke	8
Taro—Wu Tau	8
Turnips, Panti (Long)—Lo Pak	4
Vegetable Marrow—Chit Kwa	15
Water Cross—Sai Peng Tsoi	6
Lily Root—Lin Ngau	6
Yams—Tai Shu	6

Given under my hand and the Public Seal of the Colony at Victoria, Hongkong, this 11th day of September, 1914.	
By Command,	
CLAUDE SEVERN,	
Colonial Secretary.	
GOD SAVE THE KING.	

Mr. Allan	Mr. A. Oswald
Mr. Beck	Mr. F. G. Owen
Mr. G. Bordewes	Mr. C. H. Purkin
Mr. & Mrs. A. B. Crow	Mr. Roggeveen
Mr. M. E. Egan	Mr. R. Sanderson
Mr. J. S. Gander	Mr. C. Wiemann
Mr. A. W. D. Gibbs	Mr. S. H. Wright
Mr. C. Gons	Mr. O. Zellw
Mr. J. Howat	

Mr. Allan	Mr. A. Oswald
Mr. Beck	Mr. F. G. Owen
Mr. G. Bordewes	Mr. C. H. Purkin
Mr. & Mrs. A. B. Crow	Mr. Roggeveen
Mr. M. E. Egan	Mr. R. Sanderson
Mr. J. S. Gander	Mr. C. Wiemann
Mr. A. W. D. Gibbs	Mr. S. H. Wright
Mr. C. Gons	Mr. O. Zellw
Mr. J. Howat	

How to keep Healthy  
in the Hot Season.

"In the great heat of Lahore, where it is especially trying, Mr. Kensington and I have taken Sanatogen, and we have both found it a wonderful reviver and nerve tonic."

So writes the wife of Mr. Justice Kensington, and she adds: "Sanatogen is also the best cure for digestive troubles that I have come across."

Now, it is your nerves and digestion which suffer most during the excessive heat; that is why you particularly need a course of Sanatogen at this time of the year. Start taking it at once—it is certain to do you a great deal of good. It will enable you to stand the heat better, and to feel brighter and more vigorous, both physically and mentally, than would otherwise be possible.

## Enrich your Blood.

Not only do your nerves and digestion need Sanatogen—your blood needs it too. For the blood deteriorates at this season; it becomes deficient both in red corpuscles—the oxygen carriers—and in white corpuscles, the "policemen" of the body, whose duty it is to slay disease germs when they get into the system. Sanatogen greatly multiplies these red and white corpuscles, thereby invigorating the whole system and increasing its powers of resistance to disease, so that you are much less likely to suffer from fevers, boils, liver affections, and stomach and bowel complaints which are so prevalent just now.

Sanatogen  
THE FOOD-TONIC

There is another way in which Sanatogen proves of great service. Even temperate people are naturally inclined at this time to depend too much on alcohol and other stimulants as a means of counteracting the languor, depression and irritability from which all Europeans suffer. Sanatogen corrects this tendency, because it gives just that mental and emotional exhilaration which is needed—and gives it permanently, without any reaction or other injurious effects. This, of course, is due to its powerful, yet quite healthy and natural, influence on the brain cells.

## Take Sanatogen regularly.

There is no doubt that you need Sanatogen—everybody does during this weather. And your own doctor will recommend you to take it regularly as a genuine and safe invigorator. Why not start taking it to-day—here and now—before your vital energy is further depressed by the heat? Buy a bottle at the nearest Chemist's. And drop us a post-card—mentioning this paper—for a Free Copy of "The Art of Living." Address: A. Wulff & Co., 6, Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

## VISITORS AT HOTELS

Mr. E. S. Abraham	Mr. F. Lobel
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Mr. C. M. Alport	Mr. E. P. Lyb
Mr. & Mrs. A. B. Alford	Mr. J. Macdonald
Mr. E. B. Bate	Mr. G. S. Middleton
Mr. C. D. J. Bell	Mr. & Mrs. M. Mas
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Mr. E. B. Bellis	infant
Mr. & Mrs. H. B.	Miss M. Matheson
Belcher	Dr. O. Marriott
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Miss J. H. Bonadit	Mr. J. Mercal
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Mr. W. E. Clayton	Mr. J. M. Phillips
Dr. L. E. F.	Mr. G. M. Powell
Coleman	Mr. A. M. Preston
Mr. H. N. Condon	Mr. A. B. Purris
Mr. Arthur Coates	Mr. E. H. Ray
Mr. D. S. Douglas	Miss F. Reay
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Mr. J. Dunoon	Miss L. G. Sanders
Mr. & Mrs. H. C.	Mr. C. P. Seddon
Ehrenfels	Mr. & Mrs. Slest and
Mr. F. Faroucy	obit
Miss Faroucy	Mr. H. C. Sleight
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Mr. G. Harpur	Capt. H. A. Walker
Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett	Mr. E. J. T. Warren
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Capt. & Mrs. Rook	Mr. & Mrs. J. D.
Col. & Mrs. Koe	Mr. & Mrs. J. D.
Mr. E. B. Lambert	Mr. & Mrs. J. D.
Mr. A. B. Lawson	Mr. & Mrs. J. D.
Miss Leslie	Mr. & Mrs. J. D.
Mr. G. T. Lloyd	Mr. & Mrs. J. D.

## KING EDWARD HOTEL

Mr. E. Alberg	Mr. W. J. Lovett
Mr. R. T. Anderson	Mr. C. H. Leobor
Mr. N. J. Austin	Mr. C. W. O. Mayne
Mr. W. C. Bowen	Mr. C. H. M. Clare
Mr. & Mrs. H. B. Bridger	Mr. & Mrs. H. E.
Mr. W. Budge	McHugh
Mr. Stephen J. Corry	Mrs. F. A. Millar
Miss H. Davidson	Commander Morita
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Mr. A. Doan	Mr. & Mrs. C. R.
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Mr. A. Fy	Mrs. W. C. Passmore
Mr. R. V. Gardner	Mr. W. J. F. F. F.
Mr. P. O. T. all	Mr. & Mrs. W. H.
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Mr. L. S. Hunt	Mr. C. F. Samuelson
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Mr. & Mrs. C. Lauret	Mrs. Thompson
Mr. J. Lennox	Mr. & Mrs. J. H.
Miss Lennox	Mr. J. Underwood
Mr. Laiting Leung	Mr. C. W. van Dervort
	Mr. & Mrs. van der Star
	Mr. T. L.







# PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES.	NAMUR ..... Capt. A. Collyer	10 A.M. 10th Oct.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON via USUAL PORTS OF CALL	ORIENTAL ..... Capt. A. L. Valentini	Noon. 10th Oct.	See Special Advertisement.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NELLORE ..... Capt. J. Gaunt, R.N.R.	About 15th Oct.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	NANKIN ..... Capt. Owen Jones, R.N.R.	About 23rd Oct.	Freight and Passage.

All the above Steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.  
Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

## NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

SHIPPERS are informed that the P. & O. Company's Vessels are insured under The British Government National Insurance Scheme and they can effect War Risk Insurance on individual shipments with The National Insurance Committee, London, through their representatives there.

The production of a Marine Risk Policy is not immediately necessary.

For Further Particulars apply to

**E. A. HEWETT,**  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 7th October, 1914.

# CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
HONGKONG, PAKHOI and HAIPHONG	"SUNGKIANG" .....	On 7th Oct., 10 A.M.
AMOI	"LINAN" .....	On 7th Oct., 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TAMING" .....	On 7th Oct., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LUOHOW" .....	On 8th Oct., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN" .....	On 11th Oct., D'light
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW" .....	On 11th Oct., Noon
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TEAN" .....	On 13th Oct., 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "TEAN."

SHANGHAI LINE.—THE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "ANHUI," "CHENAN," "SHAOSING" and the S.S. "LIANGCHOW," "LUOHOW" and "YINGCHOW" having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—  
Hongkong, 7th October, 1914

**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,**  
TELEPHONE 36. AGENTS.

# BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

For Freight or passage, apply to

**DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,**

Hongkong, 1st September, 1914.

AGENTS

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# DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR

**SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW  
AND RETURN.**

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAIYANG" .....	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	SATURDAY, 10th Oct., at 4 P.M.
"HAIYAN" .....	Capt. J. W. Evans	TUESDAY, 13th Oct., at 1 P.M.
"HAIHING" .....	Capt. W. C. Passmore	FRIDAY, 16th Oct., at 1 P.M.

\* The s.s. "Haiyang" will not call at Swatow.

For **SWATOW** AND RETURN.

(Occupying 3 Days).

"HAIMUN" .....	Capt. A. H. Stewart	THURSDAY, 8th Oct., at 1 P.M.
		SUNDAY, 11th Oct., at 10 A.M.

Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

**DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,**  
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 7th October, 1914.

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# THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA  
via MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE  
(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION).

STEAMER	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
EASTERN	21st Oct.	On 9th Oct., 10 A.M.
ALDENHAM	21st Oct.	On 30th Oct., 10 A.M.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. A State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.

For further particulars apply to

**GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,**  
AGENTS

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# TOYO KISEN KAISHA.



SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA,  
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamer	Displacement Tons and Speed.	Leave Hongkong.
CHIYO MARU	22,000—21 knots ...	TUES., 20th Oct.
TENYO MARU	22,000—21 knots ...	SATUR., 14th Nov.
SHINYO MARU	22,000—21 knots ...	TUES., 8th Dec.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON	£71.10...	RETURN (6 MONTHS) £120.
FIRST CLASS TO NEW YORK	£60. ...	" " " £96.10.
" " " SAN FRANCISCO	£45. ...	" " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by Steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co. or from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY Co.

SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

## SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

VIA JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, MANZANILLO,  
SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO, IQUIQUE AND VALPARAISO.

THENCE BY

TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Displacement Tons and Speed	Sails
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For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

**S. MORIMOTO, AGENT,**

King's Building.

TELEPHONE 291.

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## INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

FROM HONGKONG:	PROPOSED SAILINGS:	FROM COLOMBO:
29th Oct.	"GUJARAT"	17th Nov.

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS.

## ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

FROM HONGKONG:	PROPOSED SAILING:
From Hongkong:	"SALAMIS" 25th Oct.

FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR PASSENGERS.

FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

**THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,**  
MANAGING AGENTS.

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## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES,  
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.  
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

THE AMERICAN LINE TO TACOMA AND SEATTLE.

In Connection with

THE CHICAGO MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY Co

FOR VICTORIA AND TACOMA via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"CANADA MARU" .....	H. Yamamoto	WEDDAY, 14th Oct., at 4 P.M.
"TACOMA MARU" .....	T. Hamada	THURSDAY, 29th Oct., at 4 P.M.

These Newly-Built Steamers of American Line have fair speed and are fitted with the Wireless Apparatus. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels.

FOR BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM  
PENANG AND COLOMBO.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"MALAY MARU" .....	K. Sukawa	Middle of October.

FOR FOCHOW via SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"KAIJO MARU" .....	Y. Yamamoto	SUNDAY, 11th Oct., at Noon.

FOR TAMSUI via SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"DAIGI MARU" .....	S. Tokushige	FUNDAY, 11th Oct., at 10 A.M.
"DAIJIN MARU" .....	K. Murakami	SUNDAY, 18th Oct., at 10 A.M.

FOR ANPING AND TAKAO via SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"BOSHU MARU" .....	K. Hattori	SATURDAY, 17th Oct., at 8 A.M.

These Steamers of Coast and Formosa Line have Excellent accommodation for First & Class Passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans.

These Steamers will arrive at and depart from Soon Yip Wharf (near the Harbour Office).

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to

**Y. ASAI,**  
MANAGER,

Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building.

7741

# PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

MARSEILLES AND LONDON

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR  
COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, BRINDISI, &c.  
THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

Connecting Steamer "ORIENTAL" leaves YOKOHAMA	Steamers to COLOMBO.	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave HONGKONG	Connecting Steamer from COLOMBO to MARSEILLES and LONDON	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at PLYMOUTH (London 1 day later)
p.m. Thurs.		6 p.m. Tues.	Noon. Satur.		Friday	Thursday
Oct. 1	ORIENTAL	Oct. 6	Oct. 10	MOULPAN	N. v. 6	Nov. 12
Oct. 15	MALTA	Oct. 20	Oct. 24	MOLDAVIA	N. v. 20	Nov. 26
Oct. 29	ARCADIA	Nov. 3	Nov. 7	KEYBER	Dec. 4	Dec. 10

THE ATTENTION of Passengers is drawn to the ACCELERATED ARRIVAL of the Mail Steamers at Marseilles, Plymouth and London. These vessels will now arrive in Marseilles on Friday, and London on the following Friday. Arrangements are also being made whereby passengers by the P. & O. Special Train from Marseilles can now arrive in London at 3.25 p.m. on Saturdays.

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, and those for BRINDISI transfer also to the Express Mail Steamer at PORT SAID.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

THE FARES to London and Marseilles are as follows:—

	LONDON	Return
1st Saloon "A"	Accommodation Single £65.	Return £97.
2nd Saloon "A"	" " " £59.	" " £89.
"B"	" " " £44.	" " £66.
"C"	" " " £40.	" " £60.
	MARSEILLES	Return
1st Saloon "A"	Accommodation Single £61.	Return £91.
2nd Saloon "A"	" " " £55.	" " £83.
"B"	" " " £42.	" " £63.
"C"	" " " £38.	" " £57.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR

**LONDON**  
CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES

STEAMERS	Leave YOKOHAMA	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave HONGKONG	Leave SPAIN	Leave MARSEILLES	Leave LONDON
	about	about	about	about	about	about
NAMUR	Sept. 29	Oct. 8	Oct. 14	Oct. 20	Nov. 18	Nov. 22
NELLORE	Nov. 10	Nov. 19	Nov. 25	Dec. 1	Dec. 23	Jan. 8
SICILIA	Nov. 24	Dec. 3	Dec. 9	Dec. 15	Jan. 14	Jan. 22
NAGOYA	Dec. 8	Dec. 17	Dec. 23	Dec. 29	Jan. 25	Feb. 3

These Steamers call also at PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG and COLOMBO

FARES TO LONDON:

1st Saloon £50 Single: £75 Return. 2nd Saloon £35 Single: £52 Return

FARES TO MARSEILLES:

1st Saloon £46 Single. 2nd Saloon £33 Single.

All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy

THE ABOVE RATES ARE SUBJECT TO A SURTAX OF 10%.

For Further Particulars, apply to—

**E. A. HEWETT,**

SUPERINTENDENT.

# NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS	STEAMERS AND DISPLACEMENT	TONS	SAILING DATES
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	MISHIMA MARU Capt. S. Wada	16,000	{ WEDNESDAY, 7th Oct., at 10 A.M.
	SUWA MARU Capt. Murai	25,000	{ WEDNESDAY, 21st Oct., at 10 A.M.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, LOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA	TAMBA MARU Capt. Nagasawa	12,500	{ TUESDAY, 20th Oct., at Noon.
	AKI MARU Capt. Nomis	12,200	{ TUESDAY, 3rd Nov., at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	NIKKO MARU Capt. R. Takeda	9,600	{ WEDNESDAY, 21st Oct., at Noon
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	HITACHI MARU Capt. T. Sato	13,500	{ WEDNESDAY, 18th Nov., at Noon.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, PENANG and COLOMBO	KANAGAWA MARU Capt. Tanawa	12,500	{ SATURDAY, 17th Oct.
	WAKASA MARU Capt. ...	12,500	{ WEDNESDAY, 21st Oct.
SHANGHAI and KOBE	CEYLON MARU Capt. Naguchi	10,000	{ FRIDAY, 9th Oct.
SHANGHAI and KOBE	COLOMBO MARU Capt. Sakamoto	9,800	{ WEDNESDAY, 14th Oct.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	INABA MARU Capt. Tomioka	12,500	{ FRIDAY, 30th Oct., at 5 P.M.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	HITACHI MARU Capt. T. Sato	12,500	{ FRIDAY, 9th Oct., at 11 A.M.

Fitted with New System of Wireless Telegraphy. Cargo only.  
NOTICE—"Kumano Maru," "Kamakura Maru" and "Hakata Maru" have been withdrawn from their Lines and not been replaced by substitutes.

## REDUCED SUMMER RATES BETWEEN

HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS (1st and 2nd Class), available for 3 Months.  
Commencing from 1st June, ending 30th September, 1913.

	YOKOHAMA	KOBE	MOJI	NAGASAKI
1st Class	\$135	\$122	\$108	\$95
2nd	\$81	\$75	\$65	\$57

With option of Rail between Steamers' Calling Ports in Japan.

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing, &c., apply to—

**T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.**

TELEPHONE Nos. 292 and 1241

[B-9-11



**POST OFFICE NOTICE.**  
**SHIPS' LETTER BOXES.**

- 1.—It is hereby notified that during the continuance of the War all outgoing correspondence must be posted at the General Post Office or at any of its Branch Offices.
- 2.—Ships' Companies are strictly forbidden to receive on board their vessels any correspondence from the Public.
- 3.—Ships' Companies are not allowed to place or expose on board their vessels letter boxes for the purpose of collecting correspondence; all such boxes found exposed on board their vessels will be removed and returned to the General Post Office.
- 4.—Ships' Companies must not receive from the Public for inclusion in their ships' Papers any letters or correspondence which should be left open for inspection when required.
- 5.—Ships' Companies should state in their notifications to the Post Office the exact hour of departure of their vessels in order that the public may have every facility for posting at the General Post Office.
- 6.—Ships' Companies and Ships' Officers must send to the Post Office ALL correspondence except *loa fide* correspondence letters posted in the Ships' Letter Boxes or received by Ship (Officers at the post) from which they sailed, or anywhere en route to Hongkong.
- 7.—The above regulations will not affect the licensed Private Letter Boxes carried between Hongkong and Canton by the vessels belonging to or managed by the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.

War risks are not covered by Postal Registration or Insurance.

Until further notice the Names of the Vessels by which Mails are forwarded will not be advertised in the Mail Notices.

Correspondence (including parcels) is being despatched as opportunity offers; but all Services are irregular and uncertain and all correspondence is liable to delay.

The Parcel Post Service to France is suspended until further notice.

The Parcel Post Service to Egypt and countries beyond served by Egypt in Southern Europe is for the present suspended.

The Service to Tsingtau is suspended.

A late Mail for Swatow, Amoy and Foochow will in future be closed for all Douglas Steamers 10 minutes before each steamer sails, ordinary correspondence will be received after the regular mail has closed at the side west entrance to the G.P.O. in the lane off Des Voeux Road.

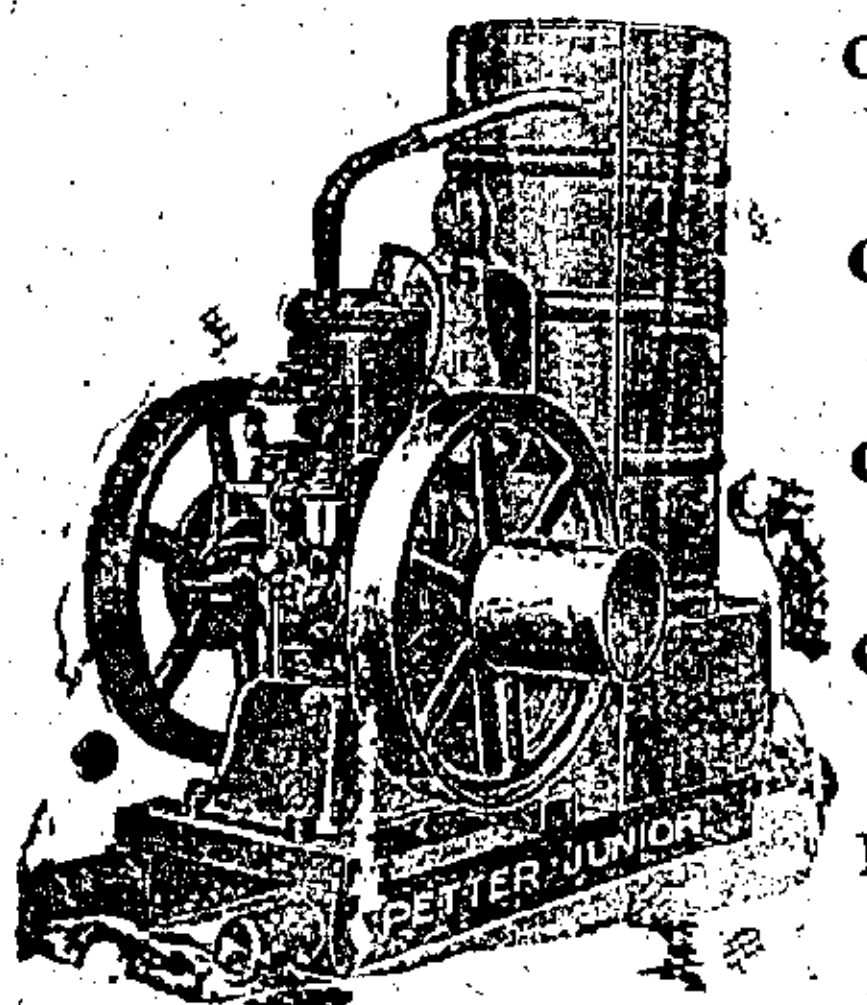
The *Nanhai*, with the Mails from London (via Siberia) of Saturday and Monday, the 5th and 7th ult., is due to arrive here to-morrow.

FOR	DATE	TIME
Straits, Ceylon and Europe	Wednesday, 7th	9.00 A.M.
Hokkaido, Fokhoi and Haiphong	Wednesday, 7th	11.00 A.M.
Sundakan	Wednesday, 7th	11.00 A.M.
Swatow and Bangkok	Wednesday, 7th	11.00 A.M.
Straits, Burma and India via Calcutta	Wednesday, 7th	11.00 A.M.
Amoy	Wednesday, 7th	3.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Wednesday, 7th	3.00 P.M.
Shanghai, North China and Newchwang	Wednesday, 7th	4.00 P.M.
Fort Bayard, Haiphong and Fokhoi	Thursday, 8th	9.00 A.M.
Swatow	Thursday, 8th	1.00 P.M.
SHANGHAI AND NORTH CHINA (EUROPE VIA SIBERIA)	Thursday, 8th	2.30 P.M.
To make connection with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway closing at Shanghai Brit. P.O. at 5 p.m. on Monday, the 12th inst.	Thursday, 8th	3.00 P.M.
Ningpo, Shanghai and North China	Thursday, 8th	4.00 P.M.
Philippine Is., Timor, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand via Port Darwin and New Guinea via Thursday Island	Friday, 9th	10.00 A.M.
STRAITS, Ceylon, Aden, ADELAIDE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT and Europe	Saturday, 10th	10.00 A.M.
(Late Letters 11.30 A.M. to Noon, Extra postage 10 cents.)	Saturday, 10th	10.00 A.M.
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)	Saturday, 10th	10.00 A.M.
The Parcel Mail will be closed on Friday, the 9th inst., at 5 p.m.	Saturday, 10th	10.00 A.M.
Straits and India via Calcutta	Saturday, 10th	2.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Saturday, 10th	3.00 P.M.
Amoy and Foochow	Saturday, 10th	4.00 P.M.
Shanghai, North China, Weihaiwei and Tientsin	Saturday, 10th	4.00 P.M.
SHANGHAI and NORTH CHINA (EUROPE VIA SIBERIA)	Saturday, 10th	4.00 P.M.
(To make connection with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway closing at Shanghai Brit. P.O. at 5.30 p.m. on Thursday, the 15th inst.)	Sunday, 11th	9.00 A.M.
Weihaiwei, Cebu and Tientsin	Sunday, 11th	9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Tuesday, 13th	3.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Tuesday, 13th	3.00 P.M.

**LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS.**

FOR	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Tai Po	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M. 3.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Cheung Cheu (Long Island)	4.00 P.M.	—
Shateukok Shatin and Steung-hui	4.00 P.M.	—
Aberdeen, Aulan, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, Samsin, Stanley and Tai O	4.30 P.M.	—
Canton, Wuchow and Sam Shui	7.50 A.M. 4.00 P.M. Except Saturdays	4.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 4.00 P.M.	(5 P.M., Saturdays for despatch on Sundays.)
Kamchuk and Kongmoon	Except Saturdays	4.00 P.M.
Namtau and Sammei	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.
Shamchun	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.

**ON HAND FOR SALE.**



ONE 30 FOOT MOTOR LAUNCH  
Thompson Model Fitted with 12-14 B.H.P.  
Kerosene Engine.

ONE PORTABLE OXY-ACETYLENE  
SEARCHLIGHT with Morse Signalling  
Shutter.

ONE WIRELESS TELEGRAPH SET  
complete with Induction Coil, Overhead Wires  
Spars, &c., suitable for Coasting or Patrol Steamer.

ONE SEMI-DIESEL 8 H.P. CRUDE  
OIL ENGINE AND DYNAMO with  
Electric Searchlight.

KEROSENE OIL ENGINES "PETER'S"  
FROM 7 TO 12 B.H.P.

For Price and Particulars, apply to—

**WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.,**

14, DES VOEUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

**COMMERCIAL.**

**CLOSING QUOTATIONS.**

October, 6th.

ON LONDON—	1.93
Telegraphic Transfer	1.93
Bank Bills, on demand	1.94
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1.94
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1.94
Credits, at 4 months' sight	1.10
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	1.10
ON PARIS—	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
Credits, at 4 months' sight	nom.
ON GERMANY—	nom.
On demand	nom.
ON NEW YORK—	433
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
Credits, at 60 days' sight	nom.
ON BOMBAY—	nom.
Telegraphic Transfer	135
Bank, on demand	135
ON CALCUTTA—	nom.
Telegraphic Transfer	135
Bank, on demand	135
ON SHANGHAI—	761
Bank, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	nom.
ON YOKOHAMA—	881
On demand—Pescos	881
ON MANILA—	761
On demand—Pescos	761
ON SINGAPORE—	1081
On demand—Pescos	1081
ON BATAVIA—	nom.
On demand—Pescos	nom.
ON HAIPHONG—	nom.
On demand—Pescos	nom.
ON SAIGON—	nom.
On demand—Pescos	nom.
ON BANGKOK—	nom.
On demand—Pescos	nom.
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$11.10 nom.
GOLD LMS, 100 shs, per tal	\$57.23
BAN SILVER, per oz.	245

**SUBSIDIARY COINS.**

Hongkong, 20 cents piece	\$10.17 discount.
Hongkong, 10 " "	\$10.23 " "

**HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS.**

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

**HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.**

Single Fare by Night Steamer	8.00
Return " " (available also for return by day steamer)	10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer	4.00
Return " " " "	8.00

The attention of the travelling Public is drawn to the comfort afforded by the Company's vessels. Passengers arriving by Night steamers from Canton (due at Hongkong about 11 p.m.) are permitted to sleep on board till next morning without extra charge. Electric fans and electric light are available all night.

**HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG.**

WEDNESDAY, 7th OCTOBER, 1914.

8 a.m. HEUNGSHAN. 8 a.m. HONAM.

5 p.m. KINSHAN. 5 p.m. FATSAN.

**THURSDAY, 8th OCTOBER, 1914.**

8 a.m. HONAM. 8 a.m. HEUNGSHAN.

5 p.m. FATSAN. 5 p.m. KINSHAN.

**HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.**

S.S. SUI TAI, 1,651 tons. S.S. TAI SHAN, 2,000 tons.

**HONGKONG TO MACAO.**

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

Sundays at 8 a.m. and 12.30 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

**MACAO TO HONGKONG.**

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m.

**EXCURSION TO MACAO.**

SUNDAY, 11th OCTOBER, 1914.

The Company's New Steamship "TAISHAN"

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 8 a.m., and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a Steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m., and from Hongkong at 12.30 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

**FARES AS USUAL.**

**CANTON-MACAO LINE.**

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 p.m.

Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

**CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.**

S.S. SAINAM, 589 tons, and S.S. NANNING, 589 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m.

Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and LANTAU. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

**HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,**

Hotel Mansions (First Floor), opposite the Blake Pier.

**MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.**

**FRENCH MAIL LINES.**

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD STEAMER TO SAIL

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA

CHILI About 10th October.

HOMEWARD

MARSEILLES VIA PORTS

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS.

TRANSHIPPING on the Co's Steamers at COLOMBO for CALCUTTA, BOMBAY and AUSTRALIA; at PORT SAID for the LEVANT, CONSTANTINOPLE and BLACK SEA.

Through Tickets to LONDON via PARIS by rail.

Circular Tickets to Europe via Suez and SIBERIAN ROUTE and vice-versa delivered here.

For further particulars apply to

**P. THOMAS, AGENT. QUEEN'S BUILDING.**

**THE EGYPTIAN CIGARETTE DE LUXE.**

*Maspero freres*

"SPECIALS"



\$1.50 for a tin of 50 Cigarettes.

**FOR ROUTE MARCHES AND PICNICS.**



ON SALE AT ALL STORES.

**PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.**

OPERATING MODERN HIGH POWERED TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMERS.

MONGOLIA 27000 tons MANCHURIA 27000 tons

KOREA 18000 tons SIBERIA 18000 tons

CHINA 10200 tons NILE 11000 tons

PERSIA 9000 tons

Between Hong Kong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco

"THE SUNSHINE BELT"—The Most Comfortable Route to America and Europe

SIBERIA ..... Falling TUESDAY, 13th Oct. at 1 P.M.

CHINA (via Manila) ..... TUESDAY, 27th Oct. at Noon.

MANCHURIA ..... TUESDAY, 3rd Nov. at 1 P.M.

MONGOLIA ..... TUESDAY, 1st Nov. at 1 P.M.

These steamers are famous for their modern equipment, comfort, and the superiority of the cuisine, which is under the personal supervision of Mr. V. Morel, the world-famous caterer. Large staterooms, equipped with electric fans and running water. Berths equipped with electric reading lamps. Numerous amusements—salt water swimming tank, Filipino orchestra, deck games, dances, etc.—not a dull moment throughout the trip.

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is Our First Consideration

For further information, rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to

**R. C. MORTON, AGENT, KING'S BUILDINGS.**

TEL. No. 141.

Printed and Published by BRERAM A. H. ALE for the Concerned at 104, Des Voeux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong; London Office, 131, Fleet Street; E.C.

**FORTHCOMING EVENTS.**

Friday, 9th Oct.— Noon—William Powell, Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.	Saturday, 10th Oct.— 12.15 p.m.—Dairy Farm Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.
	Wednesday, 4th Nov.— 2.15 p.m.—Meeting of the Licensing Board in the Council Chamber.